WEATHER.
Much colder Monday with cold wave.

THE MORNING STAR
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PRESIDENT LEFT WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO DEFEND AMERICAN RIGHTS; AN EXTRA SESSION NECESSARY

BILL PROVIDING POWER TO DEAL WITH GERMAN CRISIS DIES WITH 64TH CONGRESS

Will of An Overwhelming Majority is Defied Up to the Last Minute by Small Group Led by LaFollette and Eucouraged by Stone. Filibuster is Branded as the Most Reprehensible in the History of Any Civilized Country.

MANIFESTO TO NATION SIGNED BY 76 SENATORS

Closing Session of Senate Marked by Dramatic Scene—Members Defeated in Efforts to Give President Authority Requested, Form Coup and Prevent LaFollette From Delivering Speech on Which He Worked for Days.

Washington, March 4.—Twelve senators, led by Senator LaFollette and encouraged by Senator Stone, Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, in a filibuster denounced by President Wilson's spokesmen as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority in Congress up to the last minute today and denied to the President a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout 26 hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the President would be humiliating to the country; uncompromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the nation since the War Between the States, LaFollette and his group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill and it died with the Sixty-Fourth Congress.

Manifesto Places Blame

To fix responsibility before the country, 76 senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

This declaration, embodied in the record of the Senate, referred to the fact that the House Tuesday night had passed a similar bill by a vote of 403 to 13, and also recited that the Senate rule permitting unlimited debate gave a small minority opportunity to throttle the will of the majority. The text of the manifesto is as follows:

"The majority of United States senators favored the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill having already passed the House by a vote of 403 to 13.

"Under the rules of the Senate allowing debate, it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon, March 4, 1917, when this session of Congress expires. We desire the statement entered upon the record to establish the fact that the Senate favored the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

Thirteen senators declined to sign the declaration, but one senator, Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, announced that he would have voted for the bill had opportunity been offered him. The 12 who went on record with the 13 members of the House against granting to President Wilson the authority in the crisis were:

Those Who Filibustered.

Republicans—Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California—7.

Democrats—Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi—5.

Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following 13 representatives who voted against the House bill Thursday night: Republicans—Benedict, California; Cary, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Helgezen, North Dakota; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Stafford, Wisconsin; Wilson, Illinois—9.

Democrats—Decker, Missouri; Shackleford, Missouri; Sherwood, Ohio—3.

Socialist—London, New York.

Members Signing Manifesto.

The 76 senators who signed the manifesto were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Bryan, Beckham, Brousard, Chamberlain, Chilton, Fletcher, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson, of South Dakota; Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh and Williams.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Fall, Fernald, Harding, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith, of Michigan; Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson and Weeks.

Of the seven senators not recorded three, Gallinger and Goff, Republicans, and Gore, Democrat, were absent on account of sickness. Senators Lippitt, Republican, and Johnson, of Maine, and Smith, of Arizona, Democrats, were absent from the city. Senator Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the Senate in time to be recorded.

LaFollette's Plans Thwarted.

Hours before the end, Senators who fought throughout the night to break down the filibuster conceived a way to thwart LaFollette's plans to occupy the center of the legislative stage at the climax of the bitter fight. Its execution brought the session to a dramatic end, with LaFollette fighting for a chance to deliver a speech on which he had worked many days. He saw friends of the doomed legislation inflict the death blow he planned.

Instead of LaFollette, Senator Hitchcock, leader of the majority in favor of the bill, talked out the waning hours of the session. He timed his opportunity to the minute Senator LaFollette entered the Senate chamber shortly after 9 o'clock this morning prepared to take the center of the stage for the last act

(Continued on Page Three).

MUCH LEGISLATION FAILED TO PASS

Revenue and Porto Rican Bills Finally Got Through During Dying Hours of Congress

SESSION'S WORK REVIEWED

Despite Filibuster Which Blocked Various Appropriation Bills, Ten Supply Measures With Total of $1,200,000,000 Passed

Washington, March, 4.—Of all the legislation on the administration program proper, only two measures, the revenue bill and the measure giving civil government to Porto Rico and American citizenship to its inhabitants, got through the legislative tangle at the close of the session. One of the most important enactments of the three months of the session, the immigration bill, passed both houses despite the President's announced objection, and then was passed again by both over his veto.

Among the administration bills which failed were the measures to supplement the Adamson law the bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Webb bill to legalize joint foreign selling agencies; and conservation legislation, including the general dam bills and waterpower bills. Bills which did not form part of the original program but were pressed unsuccessfully by cabinet officers and administration leaders late in the session, included amendments to the shipping act to give the President power to commandeer ships, a drastic espionage bill which passed the Senate but never was taken up in the House; amendments to the Federal Reserve act to increase Reserve bank gold holdings and decrease member bank reserves.

Congress provided for payment of $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies. The Senate failed to ratify, despite an urgent request by the President, the treaty to pay Colombia $15,000,000 for the separation of Panama.

Important enactments not specifically included in the program were the bill abolishing saloons in the District of Columbia, and the rider on the postoffice appropriation bill making it a crime to transport liquor in interstate commerce into prohibition states.

Although the Senate filibuster stopped the passage of the appropriation bills carrying in all about $511,000,000 Congress adopted ten other supply measures, with a total of nearly $1,200,000,000.

Appropriation measures that failed included the army appropriation bill, carrying $270,000,000; the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying $139,000,000 the general deficiency $62,000,000; the rivers and harbors $39,000,000, and the military academy $1,380,000.

The bills passed were Naval, $535,000,000; postoffice, $330,000,000; invalid pensions $160,000,000; legislative, executive and judicial $40,000,000; fortifications $51,000,000; agricultural $26,000,000; District of Columbia $13,000,000; Indian $12,000,000; diplomatic and consular $5,000,000; and urgent deficiency $5,000,000.

President Wilson was at the capitol during the closing hours of the session signing bills as they were de-

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT TAKES OATH PRIVATELY AT THE CAPITOL

With Stern Face He Promises to Uphold the Constitution for Four Years More

THE INAUGURATION TODAY

International Crisis Expected to Occupy Large Part of the Inaugural Address

Washington, March 4—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon today in his room at the Capitol, and will be formally inaugurated tomorrow with public ceremonies reflecting a great national expression of Americanism.

Before a desk piled with executive business laid before him in the closing hours of Congress, and surrounded by members of his official family, the President reaffirmed with uplifted hand and grave features his promise to uphold the constitution in whatever crisis may confront the nation in the momentous four years before it.

After he had repeated the oath taken first by Washington a century and a quarter ago, he kissed the Bible at the passage reading:

"The Lord is our refuge, a very present help in time of trouble."

Chief Justice White administered the oath and was the first to extend his congratulations. Ringing the President's hand, the Chief Justice looked fervently into his face a moment, and said brokenly:

"Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

Members of the cabinet then crowded up with expressions of regard. Mr. Wilson received them with a smile, and then turned back to his desk to complete his interrupted task.

Tomorrow the President will take the oath again on the inaugural stand before the Capitol. He might have omitted today's ceremony under precedents established by other presidents, but he decided to comply literally with the constitutional stipulations that he take office at noon on the fourth of March.

Vice-President Marshall did not take the oath today. He will be sworn in for his second term tomorrow at the special session of the new Senate, with the usual vice-presidential inauguration ceremony.

The President after he has taken the oath and delivered his inaugural address on an open air stand before the Capitol, will ride back to the White House at the head of a parade, including the distinguished of the land, military and naval organizations, and a long line of delegations of private citizens. He will review the marchers from a stand before the White House grounds.

Although clear weather had been promised ,no hope for fair skies is held out by the weather bureau for tomorrow, snow or rain being predicted.

One feature will reflect directly the gravity of the international situation. Down Pennsylvania avenue the parade will pass between lines of National Guardsmen chosen from the New York regiments, forming a military barrier on either side of the line of march.

Tonight the President had not completed his inaugural address. It has been expected that recent developments in the international situation will have a large place in it, and tonight it was believed that the Senate's failure to reach a vote on the armed neutrality bill might be one of the points on which he will dwell in outlining his policies for the coming administration.

There were no preliminaries to the simple ceremony marking the beginning of the President's second term.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Vance C. McCormick, who managed the President's campaign for re-election, Mr. Wilson had come to the Capitol two hours before to clear up odds and ends of the executive business passed on to him by the expiring Congress. Secretary Tumulty and cabinet members had gathered in the room while the President worked. As he took the oath, Mrs. Wilson stood near him, dressed in mourning because of the recent death of her sister.

Mr. Wilson was sworn in at 12:03 p. m., a few minutes after Congress had adjourned. With a stern inflection in his voice he repeated the oath as it was read by the Chief Justice:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Jas. D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme court, held out the Bible used by Mr. Wilson when he was inaugurated as governor of New Jersey, and as President before, and the President bent low and kissed it.

Before noon tomorrow the President, Mrs. Wilson and members of the congressional committee in charge of the inauguration, will go to the Capitol to witness the inauguration of Vice-President Marshall. After the return to the

(Continued on Page Two)

CONGRESSMEN ARE VICTIMS OF HOAX

Hundreds Shake Hands With "Miss Rankin" at Impromptu Reception in House

WOMAN WAS MRS. EDMONDS

Leader Kitchin In Farewell Speech Blames Senate for Whatever Embarrassment May Come to the Administration

Washington, March, 4.—A hoax played on members of Congress today overshadowed the singing, cheering and speech making that mark the end of every session.

It centered about interest in Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, the first woman ever elected to the United States Congress, who will take her seat in the next House. She was expected to be here today but did not arrive, and Mrs. George W. Edmonds, wife of Representative Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, received the thunderous ovation that awaited her.

So well did Mrs. Edmonds play her role that hundreds of persons who shook hands with her in an impromptu reception following announcement from the floor of the presence of Miss Rankin, went away unaware of her real identity.

Today's demonstrations lasted more than an hour. As Speaker Clark's gavel dropped promptly at noon, members of the floor and the press gallery, who previously had been supplied with books of old-fashioned songs, burst into "Columbia, The Gem of The Ocean"

Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, wife of Representative Linthicum of Maryland, rose in the gallery and unfuried a huge silken flag, one end of which was gathered up by Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the speaker. A storm of applause followed.

In another part of the gallery, Miss Leona Sherwood, a daughter of Representative Sherwood, sang "The Star Spangled Banner". Mrs. David H. Kincheloe, wife of Representative Kincheloe, of Kentucky, whistled "Dixie," with help from the crowd. "How Dry I Am," sung with particular feeling by "wets" who were so overwhelmingly defeated in the last Congress, followed.

In tribute to the late Representative Conry, who for many years led the singing on the floor, Representative Gallivan sang "The Vacant Chair."

In the farewell speeches preceding final adjournment, Democratic Leader

(Continued on Page Two.)

SWOLLEN RIVERS ARE THREATENING GREAT DAMAGE IN 5 STATES

Roanoke and Neuse, in North Carolina, Rapidly Rising and May Over flow Today

S. A. L. BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY

Another Bridge Spanning the Catawba at Mount Holly Was Carried Down Last Night

TENNESSEE IS HIT HARD

Hundreds Are Reported to be Homeless in That State.

Washington, March 4.—Cold wave warnings for north Florida, south Alabama, Georgia, east Tennessee, extreme west and extreme east North Carolina were issued tonight by the weather bureau. The cold wave will begin tomorrow, it was said, and temperatures will be unusually low by tomorrow night.

Five southern states, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, are threatened with disastrous floods.

Rivers already are over their banks in eastern Tennessee, southern Georgia and eastern Alabama, with considerable property damage and hundreds homeless in Tennessee. So far no loss of life has been reported.

Chattanooga and Knoxville, in Tennessee, and Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, are the cities most directly threatened. Low lands around the two Tennessee towns already have been flooded and in Chattanooga many residents have been driven from their homes. Suburbs of Knoxville are cut off by flood waters.

Besides the Tennessee river, the Cumberland in that state is expected to reach the stage flood tomorrow, while further east Little Pigeon river has overflowed its banks.

Rivers at flood stage in Alabama are the Alabama, Black Warrier, Tom Bigbee and Chattahooche. In Georgia, the Oconee, Ocmulgee and Chattahoochee are to be at flood stage tomorrow In North Carolina the Roanoke and Neuse rivers are rising rapidly and may overflow tomorrow, while the upper James in Virginia is threatening to go out of its banks.

The floods are the result of heavy rains for the past several days throughout the south. Flood stages in the ten rivers are predicted on the present rain fall and "disastrous results" are expected should the rainfall continue. Generally rain or snow is forecast for tomorrow in the five states affected, but fair weather is promised for Tuesday.

The threatened floods apparently cover a wider area than any floods recorded in the South in recent years and all indications are that in some places, particularly in eastern Tennessee, they will be the most disastrous in many years.

TWO BRIDGES AT MOUNT HOLLY ARE SWEPT AWAY

Charlotte, N. C., March 4—Two bridges spanning the Catawba river, near Mount Holly, N. C., were swept away by the high water at 10:40 o'clock tonight, one of them used by the Seaboard Air Line and Piedmont and Northern interurban road, and the other a toll bridge. Both were temporary structures erected in the place of permanent bridges washed away by the flood of last July. The Catawba has reached a tide of 12 feet and is rapidly going higher. So far as known, no other bridges are yet endangered, or no other property.

THREATENED WITH MOST SERIOUS FLOOD SINCE 1875

Chattanooga, Tenn., March, 4.—With the Tennessee river at a stage of 33 feet and 46 feet predicted for Wednesday, this city is threatened with the most serious flood since 1875. Families have been forced to leave their homes.

HUNDRED BALTIMORE LIQUOR HOUSES WILL BE AFFECTED

Baltimore, March 4.—One hundred mail order liquor companies in Baltimore are affected by the "bone dry" clause of the postal bill, signed by the President today. Ninety per cent of them came here in the last few years from Virginia and the Carolinas. This city has become headquarters for the liquor supply of the South. More than 30,000 gallons of whiskey a week in quart bottles are shipped southward, according to the express company, which has handled most of the shipments.

Steamer Strathearn Refloated

Lewes, Del., March, 4.—The British steamer Strathearn, which went ashore near Chincoteague Inlet, Va., yesterday floated without assistance early today and proceeded to Norfolk.

Senate Rules Responsible for Defeat of Needed Legislation

President Issues Statement to the Country Saying Until They Are Changed It is Useless to Call Extra Session of Congress to Give Him Power to Combat U-Boats.

Washington, March, 4.—President Wilson tonight informed the country, in a statement, that he may be without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from Congress.

An extra session of Congress, the President says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the Senate works under the present rules which permit a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The President proposed, therefore, that the special session of the Senate which he has called to meet tomorrow revise the rules "to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

"A little group of willful men," says the President in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

The President's statement in full follows:

"The termination of the last session of the sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of National danger than any other the government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens.

"More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority, but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of 11 senators had determined that it should not.

Government Paralyzed

"The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single man can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and executive branches of the government.

"This inability of the Senate to act

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ARMED TRANSPORT STEAMER OF 34,494 TONS SENT DOWN BY SUBMARINE FEBRUARY 24

Berlin Report Says About 500 Colonial Troops, Artillery and Horses Were Aboard

SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Three Other Transports of Smaller Size and 13 Steamers Also Reported Sent Down

Berlin, March 1 (via Sayville, March 4.)—An armed transport steamer of 34,494 tons with about 50 colonial troops, artillery and horses, on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on February 24, the admiralty announced today. Some of the troops on board were lost.

A troop laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk on February 23, it was also announced.

A 9,000-ton transport under escort is reported sent to the bottom on February 17, south of Malta, while the sinking of 13 other vessels of a total of more than 25,000 tons is recorded. The statement reads:

"German submarines have sunk the following vessels in the barred zone of the Mediterranean:

"February 17, south of Malta, transport steamer of about 9,000 tons filled with cargo and escorted, steering eastward.

"February 22, transport steamer, about 5,000 tons, crowded with troops, escorted; transport steamer, about 5,000 tons, with cargo, also escorted.

"February 24, armed transport steamer, 34,494 tons, with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horses on board. Part of the troops were drowned.

"In addition to the transport steamers reported sunk, 13 vessels totalling 25,166 tons, were destroyed in the Mediterranean recently. Among them were

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SUFFRAGISTS DEFY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

About 500 March Round and Round White House, Climaxing Silent Campaign

FAIL TO SEE PRESIDENT

Six of the "Mild Militant" Leaders Stand at Locked and Guarded Gate Only to be Denied Admission by Police.

Washington, March 4.—The "mild militant" woman suffrage campaign of picketing the White House with "silent sentinels" came to its climax today when a single file of about 500 women marched round and round the White House grounds in a steady rain, while six of their leaders stood at a locked and guarded gate trying vainly for two hours to get an interview with President Wilson or one of his secretaries. They saw no one except a police sergeant, who said the mansion was closed for the day.

After the rain had drenched the women and curious Inauguration visitors, the leaders sent in their cards and a resolution advocating a Federal suffrage amendment to the constitution. Then they marched away.

It was early in the afternoon when members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's party, recently consolidated, assembled for the demonstration at their headquarters, a block away from the nearest entrance to the White House.

The rain was coming down in torrents and the women appeared in all kinds of costumes. Some wore yellow oilskins, some covered their hats with paper and others had umbrellas. All carried banners of purple, white and gold.

The early arrivals took their places in line behind the banners representing their respective states, many standing for an hour before the march began. The colored banners soon were soaked

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CHINESE CABINET IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN

President Refuses to Approve Rupture With Germany

Premier Immediately Resigns and Leaves Peking—Cabinet Had Decided to Follow United States in Breach with Germany.

Peking, March 4.—The cabinet today decided that China should join the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. This decision was submitted to the president who refused to approve the cabinet's action, saying such power rested entirely with him. Premier Tuan Chi Jui immediately resigned and left for Tien Tsin, accompanied by several other mebers of the cabinet.

The resignation of the entire cabinet is expected.

Parliament is virtually unanimous in favor of the decision of the cabinet. The leaders of all the political parties are adversely criticising the president's position. The vice-president of the republic supports the cabinet.

An official statement from the president's office says that the break between the president and the premier was due to personal differences rather than to the foreign policy. President Li Yuan Hung has sent representatives to Tien Tsin to induce the premier to return to Peking.

According to the president's office the immediate cause of the break was a dispatch sent to the Chinese minister at Tokio, committing China to a rupture of relations with Germany and a union with the entente powers under certain conditions.

The president refused his approval

(Continued on Page Two)

PUBLIC DEFENDER BILL IS NOW SAFE

New Hanover Measure Has Passed House in Shape to Go Through Senate Smoothly Today

MONDAY IS CLEAN-UP DAY

Legislature Expected to Get Through With Mass of Work Today and Adjourn Tuesday, After Ratifying Bills

(BY W. J. MARTIN)

Raleigh, N. C., March, 4.—The New Hanover representatives have pretty nearly cleared the calendar of about all the legislation that it is supposed to get passed at this session. The public defender bill, in which both Representative Grant and Senator Cranmer are taking a lively interest, will have easy sailing tomorrow and will strike the enrolling office in preparation for ratification most probably in the early afternoon.

It went through the House last night without any changes that would require engrossment so that it went direct to the Senate in the batch of House bills passed last night. Representative Grant will keep right behind the bill and so will Senator Cranmer, who says it is a measure in which he is much interested and the bill was put in thorough shape, he thinks, before it was offered in the House. It will have his hearty support.

Adjournment Tuesday

Monday is to be the cleaning up day with the Legislature. It is the purpose to put through tomorrow about all the bills that will be passed at all for this session, so that Tuesday will be the day for the ratification of the final batch of measures from the enrolling office and for the formal sine die adjournment, which will be simultaneous with the great doors of the two legislative chambers swung open so that the President of the Senate and the speaker of the House will face each other through the rotunda when the gavels finally fall, marking the disolution of the 1917 Assembly.

The Senate has about 250 bills, a large part of them public measures, to be passed or consigned to the legislative grave yard. Lots of them will likely be tabled in droves after the calendar has had gleaned from it those measures of acknowledged merit.

House in Better Shape

Over in the House the calendar is not nearly so extensive, there being only about 150 bills on the House calendar. Of course, there are a large number of the bills that crowd the Senate calendar that will have to come over to the House for concurrence when they shall have passed the upper branch.

The enrolling office is well up with its work and the army of copyists are standing "attention" and keyed to strenuous effort to stem the flood of bills for enrollment that will be poured in tomorrow when the mill begins to grind in the Senate and House for the home stretch.

Prison Report Today

The report of the special commission for the investigation of the condition and management of the convicts at the State Farm is expected to come in tomorrow. There have been indications of the necessity of majority and minority reports and this danger is probably not yet passed. All agree that there is necessity for better equipment of caring for the convicts and that the system is not modern, but it is understood that the majority of the committee will stand for no criticism of the management, which it is insisted has been at least above serious criticism in the light of the State's policy and the system prescribed for the management to operate under.

CHINESE CABINET IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN

(Continued From Page One).

because, he declared, parliament must sanction all measures contemplating war as well as a direct declaration of war.

President Li Yuan Hung justifies his position by Article 35 of the provisional constitution, which reads as follows: "The provisional president shall have power, with the concurrence of the national council, to declare war and conclude treaties."

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We Eat Too Much Meat, Which Clogs Kidneys, Then Back Hurts and Bladder Bothers You.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless, inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

MOON RESOLUTION SIGNED

"Bone Dry" Measure Will Not Go Into Effect Until July 1.

Washington, March, 4.—President Wilson today signed the Moon resolution adopted last night by the Senate and House which postpones until July 1 the effectiveness of the liquor amendments to the postal appropriation bill. These amendments prohibit the shipping of alcoholic liquors into States which prevent their manufacture and sale and close the United States mails to newspapers or any publications or cards carrying liquor advertisements which are to be sent into states which prohibit the circulation of such advertisement in those commonwealths.

WIRELESS CALLS FOR HELP SENT OUT BY STEAMER COAMO

Said Vessel Was Aground Off Barnegat and Needs Aid at Once.

New York, March 4.—The American steamship Coamo at 11:25 o'clock tonight, sent out a wireless call for help saying she was aground off Barnegat and needed immediate assistance. The steamship Esperanza announced by wireless that she was responding to the Coamo's appeal for aid.

The Barnegat coast guard station reported that it could see nothing of a ship off shore at that point, but the Coamo's wireless said she was pounding heavily in a heavy sea near Barnegat.

Knife of Dead Man Found.

A small pocket knife, presumably the one with which Charles Mosely was fatally stabbed Saturday afternoon, was found by Policeman A. L. Long yesterday morning under the house occupied by Flora Brown with whom Mosely roomed. The woman is still detained at headquarters as a material witness.

ARMED TRANSPORT STEAMER OF 34,494 TONS IS SENT DOWN

(Continued from Page One.)

the Italian steamer Oceania, 4,200 tons, with grain from America to Italy; British steamer Corso, 3,264 tons, with concealed armament and carrying 5,000 tons of manganese ore, linseed and cotton from Bombay to Hull; armed Italian steamer Prudenza, 3,307 tons, with Indian corn from Argentina to Italy; Swedish steamer Skogland, 2,900 tons, with coal from Norfolk to Italy; Greek steamer Proconnissos, 3,537 tons, from Saloniki to Algiers."

SINKING OF 34,494-TON VESSEL SETS NEW RECORD

Washington, March 4.—The reported sinking of a vessel of 34,494 tons constitutes a record for the war, the largest vessel previously sunk being the Cunarder Lusitania, of 30,396 tons.

The vessel that seems most nearly to answer to the description of the "armed transport" of this size said by Berlin to have been sunk is the Statendam, which was building in England for the Holland-America Line when the war broke out and was taken over by the British government. Her tonnage is given in latest marine records as approximately 35,000. She is reported to have been in use as a transport.

Of the steamers specifically named in the German list, the Oceania was on February 21 reported sunk, the Corso on February 22, the Skogland on February 21 and the Proconnissos on March 3. The Italian steamer Prudenza, not previously reported, is given in the marine register as having left Buenos Ayres January 6 for Genoa and sailing from Dakar, en route on January 31.

CONGRESSMEN ARE VICTIMS OF HOAX

(Continued from Page One.)

Kitchin and others declared the House had done its work this session and blamed the Senate for any embarrassment which the government may suffer through work not done.

"The House, Democrats and Republicans alike", said Mr. Kitchin, "have met every responsibility and performed every duty imposed upon it by the constitution and by the country. If the President should find this country in the midst of a sudden emergency and look about him for authority and means to protect the rights of American ships and American citizens from unlawful attacks upon the seas, and find it not, the fault will lie, not with this body, but with another body. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the country ought to know this truth."

Speaker Clark called Representative Cannon, his Republican predecessor, to the rostrum and asked him to preside. Banging the gavel while the members laughed and applauded Mr. Cannon said it always was in order for the speaker of the House to say a word, and he talked about the United States as a government of the people, and the virility of the American citizenship. Amid applause and cat calls he put through a resolution thanking Speaker Clark for his services.

Speaker Clark made a speech saying this Congress was the best behaved one he had ever seen and that the acute partisanship that was evident when he first came to Congress 24 years ago had been almost abolished in the House.

MUCH LEGISLATION FAILED TO PASS

(Continued from Page One.)

livered to his office. Members of the cabinet and Secretary Tumulty, with a staff from the White House, assisted.

Among the measures which the President signed were the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, a resolution providing for a $150,000,000 bond issue to hasten warship construction, and a bill postponing until July 1 the effectiveness of the prohibition feature of the postoffice bill; a resolution appropriating $3,000,000 to continue work on the Alaskan railroad, and more than a score of minor resolutions and bills.

The last measure signed provided a pension for the widow of Major-General Frederick Funston.

PRESIDENT TAKES OATH PRIVATELY AT THE CAPITOL

(Continued From Page One)

White House the customary presidential luncheon will be served, with about 300 people, including the members of the Democratic National Committee, and the President's guests. Then, at night, after the parade has passed, there will be a great fireworks display at the foot of the Washington monument, and the inaugural ceremonies will be over.

TENTH PRESIDENT ELECTED 2ND TIME

Wilson Third Executive to Have March 4 Fall on Sunday in Inauguration Year

MONROE SWORN IN MARCH 5

Marshall Is First Vice-President to Be Inaugurated For Second Term and Fourth Man to Hold the Office a Second Time

Washington, March, 4.—Woodrow Wilson is the tenth President to be elected for a second term. The other nine were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley.

Thomas Riley Marshall, is the first vice-preseident to be inaugurated a second time since the present system of party conventions came into use. Actually he is the fourth man to hold the office a second time.

John Adams was twice elected vice-president to serve with George Washington; Daniel D. Tompkins served through two terms with President Monroe, John C. Calhoun was twice elected vice-president on a ticket with John Quincy Adams and served until his resignation near the end of his second term in 1832.

March 4, has fallen on Sunday three times in an inauguration year, President Monroe, acting on the advice of Chief Justice Marshall, set a precedent and took the oath on Monday March 5.

General Zachary Taylor followed this precedent when he was inaugurated in 1849. March 4 again fell on a Sunday and he postponed taking the oath until the following Monday.

President Hayes, however, took precautions against any opportunity for charge of irregularity. The final vote of the tribunal which gave to him the high office and thus ended the Tilden-Hayes controversy, was announced on Saturday, March 3, 1877. Mr. Hayes at once took the oath in the Red Room of the White House. General Grant and other notables were present. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite.

The form of a President's inaugural was largely devised by George Washington, and like most all his work, has stood the test of time. The ceremony was conceived when the forefathers were in the throes of a great revolution, and they intended it to be distinctively American. Through the lapé of more than a century, virtually no change has been made in the actual ceremonies although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments have been added.

Washington was inaugurated in New York in 1789 for his first term and traveled from Mount Vernon by horseback and horsedrawn coaches. He cross ed streams on eight oared barges. For his second term Washington was inaugurated in Philadelphia in 1793. The oath of office was administrated by Chancellor Livingston and the ceremony was about the same as it is now. The President was driven to the capitol in a handsome coach surrounded by an escort. There was a procession, and at night a display of fireworks.

John Adams was inaugurated for his one term in Philadelphia. In the meantime the District of Columbia was created, the capital was named Washington and Thomas Jefferson was elected. He was inaugurated here after a bitter contest in the House of Representatives which exercised its constitutional prerogative of choosing the President. Accompanied by a few friends Jefferson rode to Washington on horseback from Monticello and was escorted into the city by a troop of cavalry. Alone he rode in a carriage to his inauguration at the capitol. Adams, embittered by the controversy in the House, had left the city. Historians say about a thousand people viewed his inauguration, in contrast to more than a half million to see the second inauguration of President Wilson. Washington in those days was almost inaccessible to travelers and inauguration celebrations were held throughout the country in many villages and towns.

The next inauguration—that of President Madison, is said to have been attended by ten thousand people and contemporaneous accounts express the greatest amazement at the size of the crowd.

President Monroe was the first to take the oath of office out of doors on a platform built over the plaza at the east front of the Capitol as is now the custom. He had intended to take the oath in the hall of the House, but the Senate claimed the honor. A wrangle followed and a compromise was made by which the ceremony was conducted in the open air. It is recorded that while Monroe was taking the oath, American eagles, birds now practically extinct, flew majestically over the dome of the Capitol.

John Quincy Adams was not inaugurated on March 4, because another election contest in the House postponed the ceremony until late that month. When finally held, it was the most elaborate ceremony of its kind.

The inauguration of Andrew Jackson in 1829, probably would have been even more elaborate had not the incoming President been in mourning for his wife. He rode to the Capitol in a carriage constructed from the hull of the gallant old frigate Constitution. It was an elaborate ceremony ,nevertheless. In comparison with present day inaugurals Daniel Webster's comment is interesting. He said:

'Never has such a crowd been seen here before. There must have been fullp eight thousand people along the line of march. Persons came five hundred miles to see the President inaugurated."

Crowds kept on growing, however, as the country expanded, and it is said President Van Buren's inauguration was attended by some twenty thousand people.

Citizen soldiery participated in such ceremonies for the first time at the inauguration of William Henry Harrison. He rode to the Capitol in a coach presented by Whigs of Baltimore and the inaugural procession took on the appearance of a pageant. Harrison had been elected on a protective tariff platform and floats bearing looms and other machinery illustrative of the growing American industries were shown in the procession. Harrison died after having held office little more than a month and Tyler succeeded. He took the oath privately without ceremony or display of any kind while the country was in mourning.

President Polk appears to have been the first to feel the discomforts of being inaugurated in open air in a vigorous spring blizzard. The weather was execrable, and the ceremonies were conducted with difficulty. Polk was fond of display but his tastes were not military. His inaugural procession is said to have been rather a mixed affair of military and civilian bodies as are the processions of today. Members of his cabinet and the clergy of the capital marched in it.

President Taylor's inauguration was the first to fall on March 5, He was a military man and the ceremonies were the most resplendent up to that time. Millard Fillmore, who became President through the death of Taylor, succeeded to the office without ceremony of any kind, although he took the oath before Congress.

Pierce and Buchanan were inaugurated with usual ceremonies.

Lincoln's first inauguration was notable in many respects . The country, on the verge of civil war, trembled with mixed emotions. Lincoln's friends were filled with apprehension for his safety. For the first time in American inaugurals troops were ordered to the Capitol, not alone for participation in the ceremonies, but for protection of the President. Lincoln himself expressed no fears for his safety but his friends took every precaution. Probably one single incident more than any other served to hold feeling in check. When Lincoln delivered his inaugural address in the open air at the Capitol, his rival in the greatest campaign up to that time—Stephen A. Douglas—stood at Lincoln's side and held his hat. Lincoln's second inauguration reflected the great civil war in which the country was locked. The induction of Andrew Johnson into office after Lincoln's assassination was conducted in a room in a hotel without ostentation of any kind.

Grant came into office with the greatest spectacular display seen up to that time. It was almost entirely a military demonstration as might be expected from the fact that the country was doing honor to the General who had led the victorious armies of the Federal government. Johnson refused to ride to the capitol in the same carriage with Grant. The second inauguration of Grant fell on one of the coldest days ever known in the capital. Many organizations declined to march in the parade and some persons who did died of the exposure.

STORM WARNING DISPLAYED

Weather Bureau Serves Notice of Approaching Hurricane

Storm warnings were displayed by the local branch of the weather bureau last night with a forecast of colder weather today. Wilmington was visited last night by a thunderstorm with considerable rainfall. The mean temperature for the day, 66, made it pleasant outdoors in spite of the prevailing high winds that swept hats off the heads of all unwary pedestrians and furnished no end of amusement for the hangers on around the corners.

PROPOSAL OF THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS ACCEPTED

Commission Sets $2.50 Per Hundred As Reasonable rice

Washington, March, 4.—The Federal Trade Commission accepted today a proposal by news-print paper manufacturers that it fix a price for their product, and named $2.50 a hundred pounds as a reasonable charge. Higher prices were set for paper in less than carload lots and for sheet paper.

FIVE FIREMEN LOSE THEI R LIVES IN DETROIT FIRE

Detroit, Mich, March, 4.—Five firemen were killed and three others injured, one probably fatally in a fire which today swept through two five-story business buildings on Woodward Avenue in the center of the downtown business district.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK WITH LOSS OF ALL ABOARD

London, March, 4.—A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea Thursday, the admiralty announced today. It is believed she struck a mine, the announcement states

DANGEROUS CALOMEL IS SELDOM SOLD NOW

Calomel Salivates! It Makes You Sick and You Lose a Day's Work—Dodson's Liver Tone Acts Better Than Calomel and Is Harmless for Men, Women, Children—Read Guarantee!

Every druggist here, yes! your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling-off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it while Dodson's Liver Tone is safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist. A large family-sized bottle costs only 50 cents and if you find it doesn't take the place of dangerous, salivating calomel you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine, no sick headache, biliousness, ague, sour stomach or clogged bowels. Dodson's Liver Tone doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all next day like calomel.

Take a dose of calomel tonight and tomorrow you will feel sick, weak and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work!

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up with your head clear, your liver active, bowels clean, breath sweet and stomach regulated. You will feel cheerful and full of vigor and ready for a hard day's work.

You can eat anything afterwards without risk of salivating yourself or your children.

Get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone and try it on my guarantee. You'll never again put a dose of nasty, dangerous calomel into your stomach.

SAYS GERMAN RETIREMENT IS DUE MAINLY TO DEFEAT

Staff Correspondent Writes of Britin Drive in Gommecourt Region.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, British Headquarters in France, via London, March 4.—Whatever may be the ultimate strategy lying behind or claimed for the German retirement between Gommecourt and Le Transloy, even most casual inspection of some of the evacuated lines near Bapaume plainly reveals the immediate reason for the abandonment. They have been smashed to pieces by the incessant and ever-increasing British artillery fire.

Communication trenches, built for the purpose of bringing up food and ammunition, had been flattened almost beyond recognition and had long since ceased to serve their purpose.

The wide belt of area back of the Grman lines had been lashed by bursting shells until it had become virtually impassable. For hours at a time, often for days, the drum fire of the British guns made it impossible for any man to reach or leave the trenches.

Some of the prisoners recently taken said they had been cut off from food for forty-eight hours by the barrage back of their trenches.

NINE MEN FROM CUTTER ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE DROWNED

Boat Upset While Going to Assistance of Stranded Steamer.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—Nine men were believed to have been lost late tonight when a lifeboat of the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, sent to the assistance of the crew of the stranded Texas Oil Company steamer Louisiana, off Winter Quarter Shoals, capsized just as it reached the side of the tanker. A whaleboat and dingy each manned by six seamen were put off the Yamacraw immediately after the accident occurred. They were searching the waters around the stranded ship at 1 o'clock this morning for possible survivors.

Taft to Tour South

New York, March, 4.—Former President Taft, it was announced tonight, has cancelled all his paid lecture engagements from March 18 to April 4, so that he may tour the South and southwest in behalf of preparedness. His trip will be under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is president. He will urge universal military training in his talk.

War News Summary

Again the British have advanced their front on the right and left wings in the Somme and Ancre regions of France. On the left flank, east of Gommecourt, the Germans gave up ground over a front of two miles to an average depth of 1,200 yards, while on the right flank, east of Bouchavesnes, an attack gave the British terrain on a front of 1,200 yards and 173 prisoners, according to the London war office. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans in several counter-attacks.

The recent ceding of ground by the Germans in the Ancre and Somme regions evidently was not carried out for strategic reasons, but because of necessity, according to a staff correspondent of the Associated Press. A visit to various points of the line showed that the guns of the British had torn up trenches and communication trenches and searched out thoroughly the ground on a wide area behind the German line, where many hundreds of dead were later found.

In the Meuse districts the Germans north of Eix, in an attack preceded by a heavy bombardment, succeeded in entering French trenches but were driven out in a counter-attack. Reciprocal bombardments, especially severe east of the Meuse in the Bois Caurieres sector, have taken place.

Along the Russian front and in Rumania no fighting of moment is taking place. In the Austro-Italian theatre an Austrian attempt to storm Italian positions east of Gorizia was frustrated, according to Rome. Minor infantry operations and artillery duels continue on the other sectors of the front.

With the important town of Hamadan already in their possession, the Russians are keeping up their offensive against the Turks in Persia. Eighty miles northwest of Hamadan they have captured the villages of Bijar and Khanikali.

The loss of a British torpedo boat destroyer with all hands, is reported by the British admiralty. The vessel went down in the North Sea and is believed to have struck a mine. Berlin in a statement regarding vessels sunk by submarines mentions the sending to the bottom in the Mediterranean of an armed transport steamer of 34,494 tons. It is stated that some of the troops on board were lost. The largest vessel previously sunk was the steamer Lusitania, of 30,396 tons.

"Feeling Tough, Jim—

I had spells like that, too—lazy, blue, no 'pep'—until wife gave me

Instant Postum

Instead of Coffee

Now I sleep better, smile oftener, and nerves behave. Never knew how harmful coffee was 'till I quit it. Why don't you try Postum?"

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500 bushels Field Peas.
100 bbls. Large Mullets.
2000 bags Rice. All grades.
350 bags Green Coffee.
Complete line of Groceries. Orders solicited. Samples and prices furnished upon application.

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LOW FREIGHT RATES.

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THEATRICAL

From everywhere the good reports continue to come in from Herman Lewis' Virginia Beauties which open a week stand at the Royal this afternoon. Greenville, South Carolina, where this company played the past week sends in one of the most glowing reports yet. "One of the very neatest companies we have had yet. All are workers—no laggards and possessed of voices far out of the ordinary. The Old Dominion Quartette is a feature which you cannot advertise too strong. It will make good. The chorus is neat and sprightly and with remarkably good voices, and pretty costumes."

From these reports the management feels that it can confidently guarantee patrons for the coming week something that they will enjoy. The company is put out under the personal direction of Mr. Lewis, who is an experienced vaudeville and musical comedy producer, and everyone of their bills is written and staged by Mr. Lewis, making everything new and original.

The Old Dominion Quartette composed of four men who can really sing, and including Fred Brigman, bass, and Glover Davis, tenor, both of whom have a wide reputation, Lester Richards, in the blackface roles, produces an effect that is both new and novel, and this show altogether will undoubtedly please. "The Crimson Stain Mystery" will also be on today and tomorrow.

Kathering Lee, the "Baby Bernhardt," In William Fox's Million Dollar Picture Beautiful, "A Daughter of the Gods," Academy of Music, Matinee and Night on Next Wednesday

"The Purple Mack"—Bijou

At the Bijou today, the crowds will undoubtedly exceed the seating capacity of that theatre, from indications last Monday, with very unfavorable weather conditions. The peculiar thing about the big Universal serials is that they actually get better, gather force and gather bigger crowds all the way through to the very end. This was true of "Liberty," and is proving true with "The Purple Mack," the fifth thrilling chapter of which is the headliner on today's bill at the Bijou.

Grace Cunard and Francis Ford have never before been seen in a serial which offers them opportunities for more spectacular action than in this serial, and in the quieter moments there is exhibited some of the rare touchers of emotional, exciting dramatic acting for which this couple are world-famous. In this, the fifth chapter the intrepid Grace extricates herself from another embarrassing position in a manner that will prove electrifying to everyone.

A great Nestor comedy, "A Hasty Hazing," starring Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran, is another roaring scream on today's bill, and then comes "Broken Hearted," a single reel drama, starring that virile actor, William E. Shay, in the leading role.

"A Daughter of the Gods"

Practically every known art was called upon to aid in furnishing the surprises in William Fox's $1,000,000 picture beautiful "A Daughter of the Gods." Literature supplied the book, painting the costumes, architecture the noble Moorish city of the Sultan; Sculpture the elaborate and stately decoration of the interiors; history the faithful representation of ancient scenes and customs; the antiquarian the number of minor details necessary to absolute fidelity of scene. Sanitary engineering drained the swamp on which a $350,000 city was built; modern structural engineering erected it in two months. And then followed a long train of the lesser arts—that of the armorer, to supply the weapons, the papier mache worker to execute the sculptor's designs; the photographic chemist to perfect motion picture photography in the tropics the expert seamstress to fashion the costumes, and last, but by no means least, the alchemist of dollars to set all these arts in motion, William Fox. "A Daughter of the Gods" will be seen at the Academy of Music matinee and night on next Wednesday. Prices range from 50 cents to $1. Tickets go on sale this mofning at Elvington's.

"Lost and Won"—Grand

Marie Doro, the distinguished young artist of the stage and screen, will be seen at the Grand today in the Jesse L. Lasky production, "Lost and Won," a gripping drama of newspaper life written especially for her by the two noted dramatists, Chnning Pollock and Rennold Wolf, and prepared for the screen by Margaret Turnbull.

Since making her debut under the Lasky banner in "The Heart of Nora Flynn," Marie Doro has scored success after success with the photo-dramatic public and in "Lost and Won" she has a still greater success since it is especially suited to her charming personality and gives her ample opportunity to display her wonderful artistic talents.

The story has to do with Cinders, a little newsgirl, who on a bet, is made the ward of a wealthy stockbroker, he wagering that he can make a newsgirl over into a society belle within a year. The girl becomes a reporter on the paper which she formerly sold. When her benefactor is about to win the wager, he loses his money and is arrested for theft, and the former news girl and reporter, by her cleverness, discovers that identity of the real thief and frees the man whom she loves, and who has learned to love her.

Not only is Miss Doro seen as a news girl of the streets, in a ragged suit and dilapidated hat, but after her rise in society she is given an opportunity to wear some beautiful gowns. For her coming-out ball the Lasky company has made an especial effort to display the latest creations of the American designers.

The cast supporting Miss Doro is one of unusual excellence, including Elliott Dexter, Maym Kelso, Carl Stockdale, C. H. Geldert, Sydney Dean, Robert Gray and others.

"It Pays to Advertise"

Cohan and Harris have hit the bull's eye of success again. The latest triumph is entitled "It Pays to Advertise," and will be seen at the Academy of Music, matinee and night on next Saturday.

"It Pays to Advertise" is from the combined pens of Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, who have built their story around the experience of a young man, who starts a soap advertising campaign by plastering the billboards with posters reading "13 Soap, Unlucky for Dirt!"

Much to the hero's surprise, his publicity methods prove most efficacious and a big demand is created for the soap—which being without the capital to manufacture—the young man is unable to supply. It is the efforts of the aforesaid hero to acquire money enough to capitalize his scheme and the propositions he advances to interest investors, that make the funny situations that abound in the piece.

"It Pays To Advertise" furnished the laughing treatment that everybody needs, and its adroit construction is filled with business booming ideas that particularly appeal to the optimistic man of affairs and the work-a-day world in general. Tickets will go sale Thursday morning at Elvington's.

DR. STEPHEN ROZIER DEAD

Venerable Physician of Robeson Passes in Fayetteville—Funeral.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Fayetteville, N. C., March 4. — Dr. Stephen B. Rozier, for 50 years a prominent physician of Robeson county, and for the past eight years a resident of this city, died at his home on Dick street yesterday afternoon following a 10 days' illness which had not been considered alarming. Doctor Rozier had been infirm from age, being in his 93rd year, and had been confined to the house for some time. He was a native of Robeson county, where for half a century he practiced his profession, living 10 miles from Lumberton in a hospitable country home. After retiring from practice he removed to Fayetteville eight years ago. He was one of the leading men in his section of Robeson county, being a man of very high character and generous impulse. He had made many friends in this city since coming here. Doctor Rozier married Miss Mary Gregory, of Robeson, who died in 1903. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Charlotte McGeachy, of Chipply, Fla., and a family of three sons and seven daughters, these being S. B. Rozier, Jr., of Lumberton; J. Benson Rozier, of this city; Mrs. Rosa Lytch, of Rowland; Mrs. A. A. Bethune, of Robeson county; Mrs. Mollie Norment, of Lumberton; Mrs. Sallie MacRae, of Washington, D. C.; and Misses Dora, Minnie and Frances Rozier, of Fayetteville.

The remains will be taken to Lumberton early Monday morning and thence to the Gregory family cemetery four miles from that town, and laid to rest beside those of his wife. The funeral will be held at noon.

Much Tobacco Detained.

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—There is estimated to be five million pounds of tobacco tied up here by the car shortage, together with quantities of lumber. Cotton is moving rather freely, due to certain conditions. The tobacco is of the highest quality. It is needed now, it is believed, especially overseas. Possibly half of it, or maybe an even larger proportion, is to be exported.

Recruiting Office Changes.

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—Sergt. Geo. Keller has succeeded Sergt, Henry Ingram in charge of the army central recruiting station here. The station is to have the largest force in East Carolina, it is said. Two non-commissioned officers and a private will be located here. Sergeant Ingram has been sent to Gastonia, N. C.

BILL PROVIDING POWER TO DEAL WITH CRISIS DIES WITH 64th CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

of the tragedy. When the moment he had chosen arrived he addressed the chair but Senator Hitchcock prevented his recognition.

Voices Shrieked.

The forensic struggle which ensued seldom if ever had been equalled in the history of the Senate. Voices were strained to shrieking, and threatening fists were shaken at the presiding officer while the crowded floor and galleries looked on breathlessly. But the incident soon passed without violence. The chair recognized Senator Hitchcock and LaFollette's opportunity was snatched away.

The closing moments of the session were tense and impressive. Ten minutes before the end Senator Hitchcock had made his last appeal for unanimous consent for a vote on the bill. LaFollette objected. The Nebraska senator, prefacing his closing remarks with a portion of President Wilson's address to Congress asking for the authority about to be denied, solemnly said:

Filibuster "Reprehensible."

"It is unfortunate and deplorable that 1. men in the Senate of the United States have it in their power to defeat the will of 75 or 80 members by one of the most reprehensible filibusters ever recorded in the history of any civilized country."

Senator Hitchcock paused while his words echoed through the chamber. LaFollette stolidly glared toward the Nebraskan, who presently added that perhaps he should apologize for the violence of his words.

"You are perfectly safe," LaFollette returned without rising from his chair. "No one can answer you."

No one did, for the hour of noon had struck and the Sixty-fourth Congress was ended.

Before the manifesto was presented many Democratic and Republican leaders worked unceasingly to prevent inevitable defeat of the bill. Senators Simmons, Pomerene, Hughes, Hardwick and other Democrats joined with Republican Senators Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Sutherland, Smoot and others to reach a compromise with Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee and the Progressive-Republican group. Several times they had reason to nope for some result, but after midnight they practically abandoned the fight and prepared the manifesto to record the real sentiment of the Senate on the subject.

LaFollette Victim of Plot

After abandoning hope the defeated senators determined to make Senator LaFollette pay for his coup by sacrificing the crowning fruits of his victory. During the early morning hours they worked out the plan to prevent him from delivering his address to the Senate. This plan was made quietly in the cloak rooms and the time was fixed for ten o'clock this morning, when most of the senators would be back in the chamber for adjournment.

LaFollette, looking fresh and eager, entered the chamber while Senator Owen was speaking. He did not appear to be cognizant of the fact that the Democrats were ready for him.

When Senator Owen started to take his seat both Hitchcock and LaFollette addressed the chair. Senator Saulsbury, presiding, under the rules would be compelled to recognize the man who addressed him first. The chair recognized Senator Hitchock, but LaFollette interrupted.

"At 8 o'clock this morning," he said, "when I sought recognition I was told that when the Vice-President left the chair he had left a list with the names of two senators upon it who might be recognized before I could be recognized. They were Senators Owen and Hitchcock. 'I recall that sometimes these lists are disregarded by presiding officers and I would like to know if I am to be recognized."

He made this statement as a preliminary inquiry and Senator Robinson immediately made a point of order that it was not a proper inquiry under the Senate rules.

Dramatic Scene Begins.

Senator LaFollette's voice began to rise.

"I do not care," he shouted, "what point of order the senator makes."

The Arkansas senator insisted on addressing the chair again, and LaFollette moved out into the center aisle and down into the well before the clerks' desk.

The almost deserted Senate chamber quickly began to fill. Democrats, many of them warned of the coup about to be sprung, hurried in with confident smiles to enjoy the spectacle of seeing a filibuster pitted against a filibusterer.

Senator LaFollette quickly sensing the situation, raised his voice almost to a shriek, and shaking his forefinger menacingly at Senator Saulsbury, shouted:

"I will continue on this floor until I complete my statement unless somebody carries me off the floor, and I would like to see the man do it."

Before LaFollette could conclude the sentence, Senator Robinson leapt to his feet and stamped down the aisle on the Democratic side, shouting demands that his point of order be sustained and that LaFollette be forced to his seat.

The Coup is Clinched

Senator Saulsbury promptly sustained the point of order and LaFollette as promptly appealed from his ruling. Senator Robinson quickly moved to table LaFollette's appeal—an undebatable motion—and there the coup against LaFollette was clinched.

"The ayes and noes," shouted Senator Ashurst. His name heads the list and always starts the roll call.

"Ashurst," called the clerk, while LaFollette frantically appealed for the recognition he saw was doomed.

Ashurst responded with a roaring "aye."

The motion carried 52 to 15.

Thus beaten in his plan to talk the bill to death, LaFollette was forced to sit and hear Senator Hitchcock discuss the measure until Congress expired.

Restive under restraint, the Wisconsin senator drummed on his desk, chewed an unlit cigar and interrupted frequently with statements about his constitutional rights.

LaFollette's Appeal Fruitless.

At least three times, when a unanimous consent agreement was proposed for a vote before noon, he objected. He appealed unavailingly to Senator Hitchcock to give him an opportunity to be heard.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Senator Hitchcock proposed an agreement for a vote on the House bill at 11:30. Senator Stone said he objected to the bill but not to voting on it.

'I object now and will object again as often as the request is made," said Senator LaFollette.

"The senator from Wisconsin is constantly violating the rules of the Senate," interjected Senator Williams.

"Of course," was the reply, "so are you—you have not been recognized at all." He then declared his objection again. "I still desire to be heard," he added.

"The senator has been heard," interjected Senator Smith, of Georgia, but Mr. LaFollette dissented.

"Did the senator from Georgia say that that was not true?" asked the Wisconsin senator rising again from his seat.

"Yes."

"The senator from Georgia states a falsehood when he says that," LaFollette rejoined.

Senator Smith rose to his feet, but smiled and later the two exchanged opinions to the same effect, but in different and milder language.

The even tenor of talk was resumed by Senator Hitchcock while Senator LaFollette and Senator Norris, his chief lieutenant in the fight, sat and watched. At 11:45 with only 17 minutes of the session remaining, Mr. Hitchcock again proposed a unanimous consent agreement for a vote at 11:45 o'clock.

"I object," said LaFollette, rising to his feet and smiling. The roll was called under the rules and 88 senators answered. The clerk read the proposed agreement as the rules dequired.

"I object," said the Wisconsin senator, again bowing and smiling.

A minute later he objected to Senator Hitchcock retaining the floor longer because he contended business had intervened—the calling of a quorum—and that having already spoken twice on the subject in one legislative day, the rules required him to yield the floor.

Hitchcock Retains Floor

Senator Robinson, presiding, ruled that there had been no such intervening business. Before it got to a ruling a motion was carried to grant Senator Hitchcock the right to continue. By that time less than five minutes remained of the life of the Congress and Senator Robinson, still presiding, interrupted Senator Hitchcock on the stroke of 12 to declare the Senate adjourned sine die.

While the armed neutrality bill was going to its death, President Wilson, forewarned of its doom, was in his room just off the Senate chamber signing bills and waiting to take the oath of office for his second term. Many senators hastened to shake his hand and assure him of their loyalty after adjournment.

Senator LaFollette left the chamber immediately and went to his office. Asked if he had any statement to make, he only said:

"No, but I have a great speech undelivered which I propose to deliver throughout the country."

Carolina Negro Has Smallpox

Baltimore, Md., March, 4.—J. E. Trigley, a negro laborer taken to the Health Department Thursday afternoon was found yesterday to have smallpox, and was sent to Quarantine. He came to Baltimore last Saturday from Goldsboro, N. C., and is thought to have contracted the disease there.

Charming New Spring Blouses at Prices Surprisingly Moderate

It's a fundamental principle of this business to sell as we buy; to pass on to our patrons any advantage that comes to us because of some fortunate circumstance in merchandising. This, in brief, explains the reason for the exceptional Blouse values to be found here at all times—for our arrangement with the makers enable us to buy them for less—and consequently we sell them for less. Spring models are now arriving in a profusion of beautiful styles.

Four decidedly pretty, new Wirthmor waists on sale tomorrow. They are still priced at just **$1.00**—and are conceded everywhere to be the finest waist that one dollar can buy.

Bon Marche
(Incorporated).

Machine Needles to Fit Any Sewing Machine

Regular Monthly Meeting of THE MASONIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

Regular monthly meeting of **THE MASONIC RESEARCH SOCIETY** this, Monday, evening at eight o'clock, P. M., in the Library, Masonic Temple. All Master Masons are invited.

J. F. CLOWE,
Secretary.

BIJOU

"THE PURPLE MASK"

Thrills that will Paralyze You!

"Broken Hearts"

A Single Reel Drama Starring William E. Shay

"A Hasty Hazing"

A Great Nestor Comedy with Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran

GRAND

Jesse L. Lasky Presents
THE BEAUTIFUL STAR

MARIE DORO

Supported by Elliott Dexter in the Gripping Story of a News Girl's Rise in Life

"LOST AND WON"

A Tense, Gripping Vital Story From the Pen of Channing Pollock

ROYAL

Herman Lewis Presents the
VIRGINIA BEAUTIES

A Musical Comedy Company with a Reputation

Featuring

Old Dominion Quartet

Greatest Harmony Singing Team Ever Heard in Wilmington

LESTER RICHARDS
Most Original Blackface Comedian of the Season

AND OTHER BIG SPECIAL ACTS GUARANTEED—Best Singing and Dancing Chorus of the Entire Season

"The Crimson Stain Mystery"—Today and Tomorrow

Read Star Business Locals.

Geo. W. Penny SOLE AGENCY

The Shoe that Satisfies
UNION MADE
MEN'S $4.00 to $6.50 — BOYS' $3.00 to $4.00
Made by F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H. U.S.A.

ACADEMY
Matinee, Night, Wed. March 7
Prices 50c to $1.
Tickets at Elvington's.
FIRST TIME HERE
of the Stupendous
New York SUCCESS
WILLIAM FOX
Presents—
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL
SUBLIME MUSICAL SCORE
"TRIUMPH OF MAGNIFICENCE"
—N.Y. AMERICAN.
EVERY ENGAGEMENT CAPACITY
Procure your Seats Early

Scene From Cohan & Harris' Big Comedy Sensation, "It Pays to Advertise," at the Academy of Music, Matinee and Night, Saturday, March 10th.

Mr. Wilson:

On the heels of the defeat, at the hands of Congress, of your ideals and principles, we greet you as our New President, and present, in your defense

DEFENSE or TRIBUTE?

A Powerful Glorification of the Principles of Preparedness and National Honor for which you have stood through the period of Greatest Storm and Stress in the history of our Great American Republic.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT — COMING — THE SPECTACLE OF THE HOUR

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC. Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may rest assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina. Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51 Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected, unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

TOP O' THE MORNING.

"When folks pass other folks what they know in the street, and don't any more speak to 'em than if they was worms of the dust, they think it's on account of bein' who they are, and they don't know it's on account of bein' what they is."—Mrs. McDougald in "Miss Gibbie Gault".

Salute the flag!

It's grin one day and chagrin the next.

Zimmermann saw no way out of it but to confess.

Most everybody seems disposed to put the fist on pacifist.

As a general thing the feet in fetish get cold feet on a hot trail.

Don't wait till tomorrow. Do it today. Do something else tomorrow.

The man who never turns his head must be afraid he'll turn to a pillar of salt.

The freeze was hard on Florida but it was glorious for Maine, so far as white potatoes are concerned.

"Baltimore American:" American women take a hand in national preparedness". We join hands with them.

We can all talk as much as we please but when Uncle Sam talks he says the word that goes with all patriots.

When you are trying to get another fellow's goat and he happens to get yours, don't bleat as if you were the goat.

The Yarrowdale prisoners will be released next Wednesday, but it's not stated how many minutes they will be released.

When the British finish up their chase of the Turks on the Tigris it will be a case of Bagdad. Nobody cares how many Turks they bag.

Thousands of us disagree with Colonel Bryan, but we don't care to have any dispute with him at any time. He's too experienced in it.

When a tailor does business with you he takes your measure but when business men in general do business with you as a whole they take your wad.

Every fellow thinks his town is great. It is in a way, but now and then some boob from lil ole New York comes along and begins to contrast it with his big stiff of a town.

Scientists assure the people that one light meal a day is enough for any man. We can't dispute with scientists, you know, for they may be living on one light meal a day.

Everything comes to him who waits. It was a long time coming to the farmer, but when it did come his way it came like an avalanche. If we were prepared for it, he is having the luck that he has waited for so long.

Lord Chesterfield remarked: "In scandal, as in robbery, the receiver is always as bad as the thief." It is not Chesterfieldian to swipe what other people have in the way of their world's goods or character. The worst thief is he who robs others of their character. "He who steals my purse steals trash; but he who filches from me my good name steals that which enriches him not but makes me poor indeed."

The geographers used to say that the chief products of North Carolina were "tar, pitch and turpentine". Inasmuch as that wasn't so, geographers in those days were not much on publicity. North Carolinians never thought of publicity then, so they let that idea prevail for more than 200 years. This ought to teach us that if we are not live enough to see that the State gets the right kind of publicity, millions of people in the world will judge her by a lot of punk that passes for authority—geography or something else.

THE TAX FOR PREPAREDNESS

Taxes for preparedness and the methods of levying the taxes to raise the millions of dollars of revenue necessary for the defense of the country are making the tax payers groan—that is those who pay taxes directly, yet all people pay taxes indirectly, yet all pay their proportion of all high taxes that are paid directly by the first hand tax payers. If we want national defense, revenue is absolutely necessary, and, since revenue has to be raised by taxes, we are bound to have high taxes. Nevertheless, the burden is a subject of conversation in financial circles, and the discussion is upon this line, as it is presented by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York:

"The Emergency Revenue Bill, or (to use the title in the bill itself) the bill 'To provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications,' etc., passed the Senate on Thursday morning of this week, after having already passed the House of Representatives, and, therefore, (the President's approval being a matter of course) becomes the law of the land. Its distinguishing feature is the excess profits tax, which will take 10 per cent of all profits in business earned by partnerships or corporations in excess of 8 per cent upon the actual capital invested, an exemption of $5,000 being first allowed. Twelve months hence, therefore, many persons who do not keep in close touch with the doings of Congress, will be surprised to find how large a part of their profits will have to be turned over to the Federal Government. It should be understood that the 8 per cent allowed is not on the nominal capital, as represented by the amount of stock outstanding, but on the actual cash capital invested, which, in the case of many small corporations is practically nil, so that in those instances the 10 per cent levy will apply to virtually the whole profits. And how much the government will take in this way will appear from the estimate of experts that this excess profits tax will yield no less than $226,000,000.

"The growth of the Federal income tax rate has been by easy and swift stages. At first the so-called 'normal tax' was only 1 per cent. Then it did not seem very formidable. This low rate, however, lasted only a short while. Last September Congress doubled the normal rate, making it 2 per cent, and also made the law retroactive so as to cover the full year 1916. The income tax returns now being rendered to the government will bear this 2 per cent rate, as many citizens will learn to their surprise when the bills come in. This 2 per cent tax is entirely independent of the surtaxes, which are levied at a rising scale of rates, the rate growing higher as the amount of income or profits becomes larger until 13 per cent per annum is exacted upon incomes in excess of $2,000,000 per annum. Now comes the excess profits tax with its appropriation of 10 per cent of the net income or profits of partnerships and corporations over and above the beggarly allowance of 8 per cent on the capital investment. It is entirely possible, therefore, for the successful business man to have to pay over to the government, in the first instance, as a member of a partnership or a corporation, 10 per cent of his profits and then have to pay over 15 per cent more (2 per cent normal and 13 per cent surtax) on certain large amounts of his income."

Think about taxes running from 7 to 10 per cent! Think about taxes on excess profits extracting revenue to the extent of $226,000,000 from a comparatively few! Yet the government finds it necessary to get that $226,000,000, and if it does not get it out of those who get the big excess profits it would be bound to get it out of those who have only normal profits, or even those who have little or no profits at all. Of course, it is tough but necessary, as the people realize.

By the way, wonder if those who are making excess profits and kicking about being taxed thereon would prefer to pay the tax on the excess profits, or eliminate the excess and reduce their profits to the level of normal with the great majority of industries in this country. We need to keep ever in mind, in this connection, the word "excess", and remember that the proposition is not to tax mere profits or normal or reasonable profits, but "excess" profits. That is why comparatively few will be hit by it. There are comparatively few corporations that are making "excess" profits, but a few are making tremendous profits in excess of normal and reasonable. The great majority of corporations in this country no doubt would be glad to strike a trade today by which they would agree to pay a tax on excess profits in exchange for a bona fide guarantee that their profits hereafter shall be such as to reach properly into the excess class.

Howbeit, everybody has preached and emphasized national preparedness, and indeed it is wise, for some nation might jump on us under the impression that we are weak and liable to let them lick us. There is nothing doing along that line. We will fight at any cost. Moreover, we always talk like we would fight, so we have to provide ourselves with national preparedness to the extent of taking care of ourselves if we make enemies. Whether we make enemies or not, there are those who make enemies of us and are known to have laid plots and entered into intrigues against us.

The imperialism and militarism of other nations make our high taxes a necessity, so it is a matter we cannot very well help. Those who have the most to protect ought to pay the most for protection. The man who owns the house pays the insurance and then hands it down to his tenant, and it does not matter how high direct taxes are they are sooner or later re-distributed among the indirect tax payers, who, nevertheless, vainly imagine that the other fellow pays all the taxes.

The financiers, of course, will feel the first pinch of high taxes, but when the pinch is handed around among 100,000,000 people they also will feel the pinch. Economics have a way of reaching the rich and the poor, one directly and the other indirectly if not directly. It is inevitable.

Government itself is costing the people too much, but the people imagine that their government is rich and pays itself huge amounts and then is paternally good enough to let them have money by the millions. They don't realize that every cent of it comes out of the people before the government can get a cent for itself and have a surplus to scatter around in localities which are ever shouting for an appropriation. Taxes in this country are going to get so high some of these days that we will all begin to think we need more economy than we need of the things that are costing the people hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

The men who make the profits have to pay the taxes, for those who own no property or have no profits cannot pay a direct tax. Nevertheless, the burden finally sifts down and settles all along the line and the economic effects extend to all classes just as sure as fate. It comes high, but we are compelled to have national preparedness in proportion to our size and world power ideas. We have to be less bumptious or have more preparedness. We prefer the preparedness.

KEEP IT FROM BEING DULL

The people of a city can keep it from being dull for others and themselves along with all others. They can do that by patronizing home establishments so the home establishments can patronize them. Then let us remember that spring time has come and that we should do as much spring business with each other as possible. Otherwise we will make times dull for each other.

A prosperous town is that whose merchants and industries are busy and prosperous. When they languish the town languishes and every interest languishes with it. The people who own property are the last ones who should buy in other cities. They help to make their city dull, and dullness makes property less valuable as an asset and for rental purposes. Salaried people ought to buy at home, else buying will dwindle to such a point that salaries will decrease and employement opportunities will be lessened.

People who charge high prices can make their city dull and dry up their business. They can take a shingle off their own roof by charging prices that will make people buy in some other city. Merchants should buy at home every commodity that they can get in their city. When they build, they should make sure that their building expenditures stay in their city where they will have a chance at their money in the long run.

We can keep it from being dull by a square deal all around. Knockers who are trading away off yonder are making knocking good. They are helping to knock their own feet from under themselves. They are knocking their own opportunities and future prospects into a cocked hat. They are playing smash with their possibilities and advantages—that is if their knocking has the legitimate effect.

All can keep it from being dull, and even a knocker can offset some of his foolishness by trading at home. Some people may save money by buying somewhere else, but it isn't what they save that adds to the thrift of a city. It is the amount of wealth that they retain in the city. When we send away $10,000,000 to save $1,000,000, we send away $9,000,000 of our capital and it stays where it is sent. The damage we do by not trading at home is that we send away a great amount of capital in the aggregate—capital that should be kept here while it is here.

WHEN A CITY FINDS ITSELF

When a city finds itself, it is sure to make an advantage of some so-called disadvantage. At any rate, it capitalizes its chief advantage for all it is worth and does so on a scale that counts. That idea is entertainingly exploited and beautifully illustrated in the March number of the Outing magazine.

Outing says St. Paul is "the city that discovered winter." The Minnesota city has awfully severe winters, the temperature sometimes falling 30 degrees below zero. That is bringeing cold, and St. Paul used to apologize for it by reminding people that it was only "dry cold," an exhilerating, nice sort of cold that came along semi-occasionally. However, St. Paul's boosters were hot numbers. They discovered how to turn white, icy weather into the biggest sort of boost for the city. They discovered the means of doing it, and annually it attracts thousands of visitors to the city.

St. Paul folk joined hands with the Ice King and became his votaries. They organized a winter carnival and every winter they crown the Ice King with great pomp and all sorts of hilarity. Now the St. Paul people fairly pray for cold weather. It can't get too cold for their business. They want it to snow and ice up for at least one period of the winter and get so cold that the Mississippi river and the canals and all other bodies of water freeze solid. They want all the hill tops and the hill sides to take on a glaze and become as slick as glass, for that means fun for the 250,000 people of St. Paul and thousands of visitors who come hundreds of miles to be spectators of and participants in the Ice carnival.

St. Paul's winters are so cold that her boosters used to prevaricate about it and make out that the temperature now and then got below zero but it was a "dry cold" which soon disappeared and left St. Paul enjoying "sub-tropical" weather. Now they tell the truth about it and boast of it because it means a great winter carnival and a harvest of business brought there by visitors from several states. The railroads give reduced rates for the carnival and a programme of great elaborateness and variety is arranged. The carnival stunts are cast upon a huge and magnificent scale.

Therefore, Outing declares that St. Paul is the city that discovered winter. They discovered value in cold, the zero kind which they now mention with pride as a great advantage of their city. If St. Paul can capitalize what was once considered a great disadvantage, it shows that most any city has about it something that a live folk can turn into a boost. Wilmington can pull off a water carnival either summer or winter. Wilmington found herself more than 25 years ago when she found out what to do with the Atlantic ocean, which was majestically pounding along our matchless beaches. Wilmington capitalized the roaring surf and the sea breezes, and yet that capitalization can be on a much broader scale if we would follow St. Paul's plan of making the attraction bigger every year.

Wilmington ought to have a Committee on Pushing Plans, to take under advisement the various plans that can be carried out successfully to make Wilmington the most attractive and popular city on the South Atlantic. Wilmington has the advantage of having many things upon which to work with a view to making this city beautiful, attractive and irresistible. We ought to discover a new way.

We have the ocean, the beaches, the Cape Fear river in the city, the Northeast river at Hilton Park, Smith's Creek at San Souci, Greenfield Lake, etc. They could be made great assets—any one or all of them.

In 1842, before the day of railroads, Charleston mails north and south used to come by a regular boat line between Wilmington and Charleston. In the files of the old Charleston Courier, March 2, 1842, this item occurs: "The Wilmington boat had not arrived last evening when our paper went to press. The mail which should have gone north remains in the postoffice, there being no boat here to take it on." That was 75 years ago.

WHAT IS THE Y. M. C. A.?

It is a high grade low-cost Young Men's Club—Christian non-sectarian.

It is an athletic organization that does not use men to promote athletics, but uses athletics to develop men.

It is a night school for young men that work by day.

It is a home for young men away from home.

It helps young men not only to help themselves, but to help the other fellow.

It is a place for young men to find friends and to make himself a friend to the man that needs friends.

Its fellowship, club-rooms, gymnasium, baths, classes and all other practical advantages are open to all young men, of all faiths or of no faith.

It is not an experiment, but is the survivor of many experiments. While other young men's organizations, social, athletic, educational, ethical and even religious, have failed, this has succeeded and is now in successful operation in over ten thousand places in North America and throughout the world.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Seaboard Air Line appears to be a match for the Southern in the matter of a management which makes for earnings. The Wall Street Journal is moved to remark in connection with the Seaboard's reported gross gains of $13,141,577 in the six months ended last December, that "railroads in the South, such as the Southern and the Seaboard, have not felt adverse operating effects recently to the extent of roads in some other sections. The Seaboard's balance for interest during the period stated was $3,625,773 or three times what was needed for the first fives. The managers of Southern railroads are showing the country that all the talent is not in the North, the East or the West. —Charlotte Observer.

The announcement from the office of the Adjutant General that North Carolina is ready for the call into the service, if President Wilson thinks the call necessary, is reassuring to patriotic North Carolinians. During the last three weeks, under orders from the Navy Department, all the three-inch guns of the Naval Militia have been mobilized at Norfolk. Some of them went from Raleigh, but the greatest secrecy was preserved until the movement was completed. Yesterday, it was made certain that the transfer of the Naval Militia into National service, had been practically effected, and that the State is prepared in this branch as well as other branches of the military service, to render its best to the National need.—Raleigh News and Observer.

The strength of the relationship, the neighborly relationship, that had existed between the head of the great Cone enterprises and the hundreds of men and women whose lives were interwoven with these enterprises has been given beautiful and most solemn emphasis. The desire of Caesar Cone that his remains might rest near the scene of his labors and triumphs, and near the dwelling places of the people who in their various ways and capacities have wrought with him, offers final evidence of the feelings of his own heart as to this relationship. And so these people of the mill villages know now, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that his heart was in these mills and villages and with the people of them. What he has done hitherto might have been largely in the way of business for workmen to be well housed, and to live amid wholesome and pleasant surroundings. It is good business to spend time, thought and money on housing conditions and environments. But when a man says, "let my bones find their long rest near where these people live their life and do their work," that is not a matter of business. That is sentiment; the deepest sentiment of the human soul.—Greensboro News.

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One Real Aspirin

Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective, and even harmful. Refuse them. Protect yourself by demanding

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Every tablet and every package of genuine Aspirin bears

"The Bayer Cross" BAYER "Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

TRINITY DEBATERS RETURN

Were Successful Against Washington and Lee—College News.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Trinity College, March 4, — David Brady, of Durham; W. W. Matthews, of Vidalia, Ga., and Allen H. Gwyn, of Yanceyville, returned last night from Lexington, Va., where on Friday night they represented Trinity in the annual debate with Washington and Lee University, on the question, "Resolved,—That congress should enact legislation providing for compulsory arbitration of disputes between interstate railroads and their employes, constitutionality waived." Trinity represented the negative side and won the decision by a two to one vote of the judges.

On March 16, in Philadelphia, Henry C. Greenberg, of Durham; R. L. Fisher, of Gatesville, and A. B. Farmer, of Bailey, will meet a team representing Swarthmore College, of Pennsylvania, on the question, "Resolved,—That Congress should enact legislation providing for compulsory arbitration of disputes between organized labor and capital, constitutionality waived." Trinity has the negative side of this question.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the bureau of economics, of Washington, D. C., gave an illustrated travel lecture in Craven Memorial hall last night, which was attended and greatly enjoyed by a large audience made up of students, members of the faculty and townspeople. It proved to be one of the most delightful lectures given here this year.

Col. Rich E. Holz, of Philadelphia, provisional officer of the Salvation Army, gave an address here Friday evening on "The International Salvation Army," under the auspices of the Ministerial Band of the college. The address was largely attended and heard with considerable interest.

At a meeting of the Partheenon club yesterday afternoon Miss Evelyn Reade, of Durham, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the Parthenon, the most renowned piece of architecture in the world. The lecture was attended by the young women students of the college interested in classical studies. The club under whose auspices the lecture was given was organized last fall by Prof. Charles W. Peppler, of the department of Greek.

ONLY GUARANTEED GRAY HAIR RESTORER

Don't Use Dyes --- Let Q-Ban, a Simple, Safe, Sure Preparation, Bring Natural Color.

Here is the one safe, cleanly, healthful and certain way to restore the natural color to gray or faded, lifeless hair—the one method in perfect good taste and accepted by America's foremost people.

Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer will bring all your hair back to its original, even shade, and it will be rich, glossy, lustrous and soft. For women, Q-Ban means hair of real beauty. For men and women, Q-Ban means the look of vitality, health and youth.

Simply apply Q-Ban like a shampoo. Surely, wet your hair with Q-Ban Restorer. Your hair will gradually and evenly return to its natural, uniform shade. Beware of imitations. Beware, too, of dangerous dyes and chemicals.

Q-Ban is all ready to use. It is guaranteed to be as harmless as the pure air. It is sold under guarantee of "satisfaction, or money back." It is the only guaranteed preparation for the purpose. It costs only 50c for a large bottle, at Green's Drug Store, 109 Market street, or write Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Try Q-Ban Hair Tonic, Q-Ban Liquid Shampoo, Q-Ban Toilet Soap; also Q-Ban Depilatory (odorless) for removing superfluous hair. Send for free illustrated book of lectures, "Hair Culture." This tells how to take proper care of your hair. Write today. Adv.

Wanamaker's NEW SPRING CATALOG

of wearing apparel for women and children is being distributed—free for the asking.

Presenting fashions worn in New York at the time the catalog is issued, many people find that it offers merchandise and a service not always to be had in their home towns.

If this be true in your case, the reader of this, we shall be glad to send you a copy. But we always advise looking and buying at home first.

Most things in the catalog are delivered free in the United States.

Write name and address plainly and simply say: "Send Catalog No. 45." A postal will do. Address:

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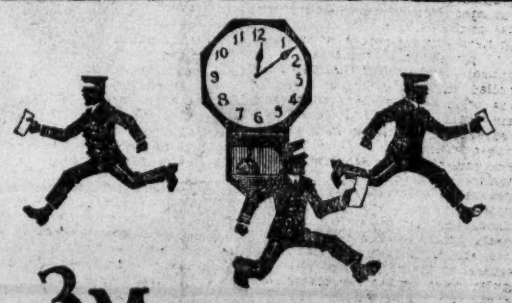

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Last year the Western Union transmitted one hundred million messages. 273,954 telegrams was an average day's business, 11,415 an hour's work, 190 cleared the wires every minute. Every time the clock ticked 3 messages were received and delivered by

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Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

NEW NAVAL RESERVE DISTRICT ORGANIZED

Headquarters Will be at Charleston Navy Yard, It is Announced

Will Embrace All the Coast District From Wilmington to Jacksonville. Requirements For Enrollment Announced.

District headquarters of the Sixth Naval District embracing the coast district from Wilmington to Jacksonville, have been established in Charleston with Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, U. S. N., retired, as commandant. One of the objects of this organization is the enrollment of a reserved force for the navy to be called on in time of war or emergency for various duties in connection with the defense of the coast.

It will also be used to enable the fleet, the first line of defense, to be kept intact and for purposes of obtaining information and establishing communication. Movements are now under way for the establishment of a company in Wilmington, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Atkinson, a former naval reserve officer.

However, the plans for the organization of the local company will depend a great deal on the action of Congress, and the matter will hardly be considered by that body until the present armed neutrality bill is disposed of.

Many of the duties, not being strictly military, can be performed by any citizen inspired by patriotic motives, who desires to serve his country in time of danger, and through the naval reserve force the opportunity is given him.

The requirements for enrollment are simple; in general terms they are:

(a) Must be a citizen of the United States.

(b) Obligate himself to serve in the navy throughout a war, or during the existence of a national emergency, declared by the President, should either arise during his term of enrollment.

(c) Must take oath of allegiance to the United States.

Each member receives a small annual retainer pay, in addition to active duty pay when in duty varying in amount in the different classes and subdivisions. The duties are simple and in general terms are:

(1) Active duty in time of peace on their own request, only, (not subject to navy regulations except when on active duty).

(2) Make reports concerning their change of address or occupations, as may be required.

(3) Perform active service in the navy, (not necessarily at sea), the nature of the duty depending upon the class in which enrolled, throughout a war or national emergency arising during their term of enrollment.

These duties for each class vary somewhat, but not materially. In general terms the classes are:

(1) Fleet Reserve, Class 1.

This class is for ex-enlisted men of the navy whose enlistments have expired, but who do not care to re-enlist. They simply form a reserve force, to be called in time of war for general service.

(2) The Naval Reserve, Class 2—Citizens of the United States who have been, or may be engaged, in the seagoing profession. These also are for general service if necessary.

In this class, three months active service during each enrollment (four years) is desired, but is optional, this service to be upon the application of the member, and taken in one or more periods of not less than three weeks; the failure to make this serve only lessens the retainer pay.

(3) Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Class 3.—Citizens who have been or may be employed on American vessels of the merchant marine of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries. Enrolled members of class three must make such report of the movements and occupations of themselves and their ships as may be required. Members of class three, shall, in time of war or national emergency be required to serve only on vessels of the merchant ship type, except in case of emergency.

(4) Naval Coast Defense Reserve, Class 4—Citizens capable of performing special useful service in the navy, or in connection with the navy, in defense of the coast.

Owners and operators of yachts and motor power boats suitable for naval purposes in defense of the coast may be enrolled in this class, and contracts made with such owners to take over their boats in time of war or national emegency, upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

For this class the requirements are: satisfactory evidence as to ability, character and citizenship; capable of performing useful service with coast defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels or as radio operators, etc., and many services on shore essential to the navy, thus releasing the regular navy and other classes of reserves, for duties afloat. Practically the only requirement for enrollment is good character, ability to perform some useful service in or with the navy.

In all classes the members are subject to navy regulations only during time of active service. When not on active service a certain retainer pay, depending upon the class in which they enroll is received, when on active duty, they receive the same pay as officers or men of the same rank or grade in the navy; are furnished a uniform allowance when reporting for active duty; and must keep the commandant of the district advised of their address.

There is another class, Naval Volunteer Reserve. Those citizens who qualify for naval coast defense reserve and who wish to serve government without retainer pay or uniform gratuity in time of peace. The only distinction between a volunteer reservist and other reservist is that of retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace. In time of war they are the same.

The enrolling in the naval reserve force is in no way enlisting in the navy. The only obligation that the reservist must fulfill is that of serving his country in time of actual or imminent war. He is free to come and go at will. He may be discharged at any time upon his own application. The requirements of active service are solely for the purpose of retainer pay.

Many reservists may be of great service to the navy by simply enrolling and holding themselves in readiness for a call in time of national emergency.

The headquarters office at present is located in the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., where any further information in connection with the enrollment, etc., will be gladly given, or it may be obtained at the naval recruiting office in the city.

Should neither of these places be convenient of access, any information desired will be forwarded by mail upon application.

COUNCILMAN JONES BE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Is Named in Bill, According to Information From Ealeigh

Suggestion of Capt. Thos. D. Meares is Embodied in Bill Which Passed the House Saturday—Goes to Senate Today.

Councilman W. F. Jones, who is completing a second term as Councilman from the first ward, is named as public defender in the bill creating this office for New Hanover, which passed the House of Representatives Saturday and goes to the Senate today, according to reliable information received in Wilmington from Raleigh.

Both Representative Grant and Senator Cranmer are reported as having manifested the liveliest interest in the bill, believing that such an office is in the interest of justice. The main provisions of the bill were outlined in an article in Thursday's Star although it is understood that the bill was later redrafted. However, the only material change made in it, it is understood, was to give the Board of County Commissioners the power to impeach in the event of a failure of the public defender to perform his duties properly.

The bill makes it the duty of the recorder and any justice of the peace of any criminal court inferior to the Superior court to ascertain whether defendants brought before them, without counsel, are unable on account of poverty to employ counsel, such conclusion to be reached upon oath or affirmation of such defendants. Upon finding that they are unable to employ counsel, the court will certify that fact, giving name of defendant, crime charged and time and place of trial to the public defender, who will then be required to appear as attorney for the defendant to render such assistance as justice and the case may warrant.

The public defender is to receive a salary of not less than $600 and not more than $1,200, the salary to be fixed by the Board of Commissioners and to be paid out of the county general fund. The public defender is to receive no other compensation for his service as an officer and he is forbidden to appear in criminal courts except in cases where certificates are provided. While the bill carries the name of an appointee to the office, he is only to serve until the next general election when he will be elected along with other county officers by the people. In the case of a vacancy between elections, the County Commissioners are empowered to appoint.

While public defenders have been appointed in some of the states, it is an innovation for North Carolina and so far as Wilmington and New Hanover are concerned, it seems that the idea was first suggested several months ago by Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer, who outlined the need of such an officer in an interview in The Morning Star. This created considerable favorable comment in many of the papers. Captain Meares and a number of other citizens have been keenly interested in having such a law passed, believing that it would be one of the most beneficial of any in the country.

In the event of the passage of the bill, which every circumstance indicates will be the case and the appointment of Councilman Jones to the position, which from reliable advices is assured, this will serve to liven up interest in the race from the First ward in the approaching city election. While Mr. Jones has never announced his candidacy to succeed himself, it has been generally understood that he would be. However, he would be debarred from serving as councilman upon his appointment to the other office as the constitution of the State prohibits a man from holding more than one public office at the same time.

There are plenty of candidates for councilman from the First ward, however, as Claude C. Cashwell, Esq., and Messrs. Walter C. Boesch, W. A. Sue and L. L. Shepard have already entered the lists and there may be others.

BIG LEAGUERS CANCEL GAME

Braves and Yankees Will Not Play In Columbia Next Month.

(Columbia State)

H. S. Kealhofer, secretary of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, has received a letter from Walter E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston National league baseball club, canceling the engagement for a game of ball between the Boston Braves and the New York Americans in Columbia April 3.

Mr. Hapgood says the major league seasons open this year Wednesday, April 11, one day earlier than had been informally announced, and that if the teams played in Columbia it would make them late for the opening game in the North. An opportunity of seeing some of the world's best ball players on the Columbia grounds was looked forward to with much pleasure by Columbia fans and it was with much regret that Mr. Kealhofer received the letter from Mr. Hapgood informing him of the impracticability of their appearance here.

NEGRO PERHAPS FATALLY SHOT; WOMAN BEING HELD BY POLICE

Shooting Occurred at Love's Alley Last Night—Victim at Hospital

Ben Carter, colored, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a house at Howard street and Love's alley shortly before 8 o'clock last night. Bertha Walker, colored, has been arrested, charged with the shooting, although the wounded man insists that it was purely accidental.

When the police arrived on the scene, Carter had already been removed to the James Walker Memorial hospital, where he was given medical attention. The woman denied that she was connected with the affair, but the police decided there was sufficient evidence against her to warrant her being held.

COAST GUARD SERVICE HAS HONORED RECORD

History of Our Wars is the History of the Service

Is Oldest Branch of Our Sea Forces and One of the Most Reliable. Organized by Act of First Congress in 1790.

Since diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off, article after article has been written on the strength of the army and navy, on their efficiency, their past deeds of valor and their chances of achieving new laurels in a new war.

While the stories and pictures of the soldiers and sailors have filled many pages of the leading periodicals, there has been scarcely a line about the trim little cruisers that since of the break of relations have rode quietly at anchor in the leading ports of the country, with their engines fired, and their crews ready to strike at a moment's notice. Surely the men and the ships of the coast guard cutter service are worthy of some mention.

The average man as he walks along the wharves and sees the low speedy cutter lying peacefully at her dock, with the trim bluejackets patroling her decks, seldom looks upon it as a branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, but rather as a police boat whose only duty is to see that the customs regulations are carried out and to hurry to the aid of vessels in distress. One of these vessels—the Seminole—is stationed in Wilmington and at every principal port along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be found one of these ships—ready at an instant's notice to perform whatever duty may be required of them.

Yet the coast guard service is in reality the oldest naval resource of the government. After the freedom of the American colonies had been won from Great Britain, the country returned to a peace basis, and the Continental Navy was disbanded. From that time there was no naval protection of the coasts and maritime interests of the newly organized nation until 1790 when an act passed by the first Congress and approved by President Washington established the Revenue Cutter Service, which by an act of Congress on January 18, 1915, was united with the life saving service, and the name changed to the United States Coast Guard.

The first appointments of officers in the service were made from among those who had previously served in the Continental Navy. The first officer commissioned by President Washington for service in the revenue cutter service was Captain Hopley Yeaton, of New Hampshire, who had previously served as a lieutenant on the frigates Raleigh and Dean.

The work of the service as defined by law consists of the enforcement of almost every statute bearing on maritime interests of the nation. Its cruisers have the right to search all the vessels arriving within the United States or within four leagues of the United States if bound for an American port; to suppress piracy; to search for wrecked and missing vessels; to enforce the neutrality laws of the nation; to suppress mutiny; to protect the government timber preserves; to construct and inspect life saving stations, and drill the life saving crews; to protect property in Alaska and fishing interests in Alaskan waters; to destroy derelicts and other dangers to navigation; to render assistance to vessels in distress and to aid the ship wrecked; to enforce navigation laws and national marine quarantine regulations; to guard the public at yacht races and regattas; to supervise anchorages at certain ports; and to protect sponge fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico and the straits of Florida.

At the direction of the President, the coast guard service co-operates with the navy and in time of war its duties are self evident. The history of American wars is in a large measure the history of the coast guard service, for its vessels and men have ever aided in the defense of their country.

During the naval war with France, the cutter Pickering captured ten prizes in engagements with the French while the cutter Eagle captured five. The first naval capture made in the War of 1812 was that of the British schooner Patriot by the cutter Jefferson. During this war the cutters captured a total of 14 British vessels with their guns, officers and men.

Boats of the coast guard service also aided materially in the Seminole Indian wars. In the Mexican war five cutters were engaged in naval operations and performed efficient service especially in the attacks on Alvarado and Tabasco. They also did effective work in connection with the blockading fleet off the Mexican coasts.

When the government ordered a naval force to Paraguay in 1858, the cutter Harriet Lane went along with the squadron, and her commander, Captain France, was recommended by Commodore Shubrick for the skill with which he handled his vessel.

The vessels of the service were also actively engaged in the operations of the War Between the States and in the war with Spain. During the latter war there were 13 cutters in active naval service.

The cutter Hudson took part in the action at Cardenas, Cuba, and the officers and crew displayed great bravery in the rescue of the torpedo boat Winslow from imminent danger from the fire of the shore batteries. Congress in recognition of this act awarded a gold medal to Lieutenant Newcombe, her commander, and silver and bronze medals respectively to the officers and men of the crew.

Although under the control of the Treasury, the coast guard service cooperates with the navy in time of war, or at such times as the President may direct. At such time it is are under the direction of the Navy Department.

There is a training school for officers at New London, Conn., to which cadets are appointed by competitive examination similar to the appointments to West Point and Annapolis. The term in school is three years, during which time the cadets are trained in professional and cultural subjects. A separate examination is given for appointment as cadet engineers.

There are at present 23 cruising cutters in the service stationed at various ports of the nation. Their personnel consists of 270 commissioned officers, and 931 warrant and petty officers and enlisted men. Ranking officers of the service are Captain Commandant E. P.

(Continued on Page Six).

LOCAL MEN PROMINENT IN THE LEGISLATURE

Representative Grant Made Fine Record in the House

City Attorney Robert Ruark Had Much To Do With Framing City Government Bills—Senator Cranmer Takes High Stand.

As the present session of the North Carolina General Assembly nears the end, which will probably come tomorrow, it is a time for stock taking as to its accomplishments. From all the reports that have reached Wilmington, it seems that Representative L. Clayton Grant, of New Hanover, and Senator E. H. Cranmer, of the district of New Hanover and Brunswick, have made a fine record as legislators and can return home with the consciousness of their work on the whole having been well done.

That there is criticism of some of the things they did and failed to do is certainly true. There are many who feel that local bills that have been enacted into law should have been given more publicity. They believe that the people should have been given more full and complete information about these bills. On the other hand the legislators in some cases at least feel that the people of New Hanover county should have manifested more interest in these bills. In some instances, they feel that they have had to shoulder the burden and do the best that they could with it.

Wilmington has achieved a record in one respect and that is in not sending up numerous delegations to fight for or to fight against proposed bills. There have been a number of citizens who have gone to Raleigh to confer with the representatives about local measures but there have been no delegations, moving on the capital in determined opposition to proposed measures.

The nearest that Wilmington came to getting into the fray at Raleigh was over the proposed bill for a commission form of government. Had this bill ever been submitted to the Legislature, it is certain that there would have been plenty of delegations from Wilmington.

Those who have visited Raleigh have brought back flattering reports of the high stand that Representative Grant has taken in the House. They declare that his record has been such as to make a most favorable impression upon his colleagues and they further point out that should he be returned to the Legislature, two years hence, that a boom for the speakership will be launched for him, if the present personnel of the House is not materially changed in the next election.

Representative Grant has taken a prominent part in the debates on the floor of the House, notably in the bills for raising the age of consent for women, proposed changes in the fish laws and a number of other important Statewide measures. His speeches have commanded the respect and attention of his colleagues, according to the reports of those who have been to Raleigh on business.

Two of the most important Statewide measures passed by the General Assembly were those affecting the government of cities and towns. With the possible exception of the State good roads bill, a copy of which was published in yesterday's Star, these two joint bills, which were made necessary by the new constitutional amendments, are regarded as the most important passed by the present General Assembly.

City Attorney Robert Ruark, of Wilmington, was named as chairman of the joint committee appointed by the State Bar Association and the Carolina Municipal Association to draft these bills for the consideration of the Legislature. After several weeks of hard work the committee submitted bills which were adopted substantially as proposed.

The work of this committee was subdivided into two sections, one of which was composed of City Attorney Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte; Mayor J. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, and C. C. Taylor, Esq., of Greensboro, and the other of City Attorney Robert Ruark, of this city, and City Attorney J. W. Hinsdale, Jr., of Raleigh. The former committee devoted its energies to drafting the city government bill while the latter drafted a finance bill.

City Attorney Ruark stated last night that while the congestion during the closing days of the Legislature prevented the passage of sewerage bill, which was drawn by Iredell Meares, Esq., he felt that it was a constructive measure of much real worth and that he regretted that it did not become a law

HOLD INTERESTING DEBATE

Negative Awarded Decision in High School Argument.

The Bradley Literary Society of the Wilmington High school held an interesting debate Friday afternoon on the query "Resolved, That the Federal Government Should Own the Railroads" The affirmative side was presented by Miss Marie Bonitz, Messrs. Archie Keel and Richard Thigpen while Messrs. Wallace Hopkins Harry Tucker, and Miss Mabel West upheld the negative.

The judges, Mr. Poltze, Miss Martin and Supt. John J. Blair, rendered their decision in favor of the negative. A joint debate will be held Friday week as a preliminary to the triangular debate with the High schools of Lumberton and Goldsboro. In this debate, Wilmington will go to Lumberton, Goldsboro will come to Wilmington, and Lumberton will go to Goldsboro.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH RAZOR.

Mr. Abe Shiver, Formerly of Wilmington, Dies in Charleston, S. C.

Friends in Wilmington have been grieved to learn of the sad death of Mr. Abe Shiver, who for a number of years lived in this city, who committed suicide Friday night at his home in Charleston, S. C., by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Shiver was for a number of years employed at the Wilmington Iron Works and was an honest and industrious workman. He married while in Wilmington and he is survived by his widow.

Mr. Shiver was a blacksmith in the employ of the Southern Railway Company and had been ill for the past eight months. He spent a month at a hospital in Charleston, returning to his home last week. He had stated after leaving the hospital that he was feeling much better. He was 58 years old.

DECATUR, Ill., Sunday.—Noah Lundy, a farmer living near Arcola, is moarning the loss of $2,650 in United States currency. Lundy had secreted the bills in a mail order company's catalogue and while away from home his wife burned the book with other waste papers.

—Item from the Evening Telegram.

Guaraptee of Safety for money is difficult to find in any part of the dwelling. Fire and theft are constant menaces; even a careless move on the part of an unsuspecting member of the household may result in a financial tragedy. Savings banked with this institution earn interest at 4%; aid in making a more prosperous community; create credit and prestige for their owner.

OLD AND STRONG.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

As Members—American Red Cross Society

It is our aim to safely care for the savings of our 14,000 Depositors.

To encourage the Children to save that they may grow up to be thrifty citizens.

To guard well the funds for which we act as Trustee.

To have our experienced officers handle with care the estates for which our company acts as Executor.

To loan our funds to every deserving local enterprise which will help to upbuild our city and State.

Won't you enlist with us and by talking thrift to your neighbor help us to make 1917 a banner year for the Bank and for yourself?

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street. Resources Over Three Million Dollars.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBINSON.

Beloved Christian Woman Passed Away at Home Yesterday Morning.

The many friends of Mrs. Isabella B. Robinson, widow of the late Frederick G. Robinson, will be grieved to learn of her death which occurred yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock at her home, No. 109 North Fifth avenue, following an illness of several weeks. She was the daughter of the late Miles and Catherine Costin, of Wilmington, and was born October 13, 1843, and was, therefore, in the 74th year of her age.

She was married to Mr. Frederick G. Robinson, of Bennington, Vt., on June 13, 1866. Practically her entire life was spent in Wilmington and she had here a host of friends who loved her for her bright, cheerful disposition and beautiful Christian character.

She is survived by three children: Mr. Uel M. Robinson, of New York City; Mr. Charles H. Robinson, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., and Mrs. Frank A. Thompson, of Wilmington, all of whom member, this morning at 11 o'clock and will have the tender sympathy of a host of friends.. Mr. C. H. Robinson, of this city, is a brother-in-law of the deceased.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, of which she was a life-long and highly valued will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

AMERICA FIRST

When you patronize an "All American" Laundry, employing from fifty to sixty Americans, you are contributing to the economic upbuilding of the city.

We are not hoarding our earnings, to carry them away to foreign shores, but instead, are disbursing approximately $1,500.00 per month in payrolls alone; our total expenditures are $30,000.00 to $40,000.00 per annum.

We need your support and will give first-class service.

May we serve you?

CITY LAUNDRY COMPANY

(ALL AMERICAN)

Phone 249 24 N. Second St.

Novelty and Style in SPRING MILLINERY

The Cloche, the Hindoo Turban, the Brenton Sailor, the Bolero and, in fact, every one of the Season's Newest Fads are included in this week's showing.

The Special Feature for the week will be found in our Tailored and Street Hats, at ..... $3.50 to $4.95

Miss Burch Here Again

Quite a few of you have been waiting for her return and it is a pleasure to us to announce that she is again on the job and will be pleased to serve you. Come in Monday.

Belk-Williams Co.

Style in Sport Suits

Never has Fashion laid down the law so critically and vigorously as to what shall be called smart and distinctive in Sport Suits for the Spring of 1917. Will you come and see how faithfully we've followed the "law" here in every little detail of correct dress for sports wear?

These words are simply to prepare you for the surprisingly wide range of new weaves and colorings of the season's vogue. At $9.95 to $35.00 there's a varied selection to choose from.

Smart Tailored Suits

There's a smart "touch and go" and a pleasing swing to the distinctive lines of these spic, span, new tailored suits for early spring. Around them clings the exclusive air that every well dressed woman seeks and yet so seldom finds. They depict the authoritative mode correctly.

Their excellent quality and workmanship will be revealed by their long service for there are no "outs" in the things you can't see—the workmanship is dependable throughout. $19.95 and $24.75 gives a broad line for selection.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. T. P. Noe's Bible class will meet at the Y. W. C. A. tonight at 7 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Springer and Miss Hewlett are spending a few days in New York City.

* * *

Mrs. T. Garnett Tabb, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Skelding, on South Third street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stover and Miss Delia Inman left last night for Washington, D. C., to attend the inaugural exercises today.

* * *

The United Workers of the First Baptist church will hold their regular meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yopp are in Washington, D. C., today to attend the inauguration of President Wilson. They left last night for the Capital.

* * *

Inauguration day will be observed at St. Mary's Guild Tea Room in the Murchison National Bank building this afternoon from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Appropriate souvenirs will be given to those attending.

* * *

The Wilmington Y. W. C. A. is now arranging a directory of the boarding and lodging houses for women in the city and will appreciate it, if those furnishing rooms or boards will notify the association at once in order that their names can be included.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Sanders, No. 108 Church street. All members are urged to attend as matters of importance will be discussed.

* * *

The Blue Ridge Club of the Y. W. C. A. will give an entertainment in the gymnasium of the association on Tuesday evening beginning at 8 o'clock. "A Day at Blue Ridge" will be the subject of the evening and some interesting features are promised. Invitations have been sent out to friends of the club members.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO OBSERVE DAY OF PRAYER

Interesting Programme Prepared for Exercises at First Baptist Church

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist church will observe its annual season of prayer and self-denial for home missions on next Thursday in the lecture room of the church. It will consist of an all day prayer and praise service with many interesting and entertaining features. Miss Ida Hankins and Mr. Odis B. Hinnant will be the chief speakers. The former will speak at 9:30 a. m. and the latter at 10:30 a. m.

All ladies of the church are earnestly requested to attend and if possible to spend the entire day. The social committee will provide hot coffee and tea and the ladies are asked to bring lunches. The afternoon will be given over to the junior societies. Programmes have been prepared by their leaders and all of the young people of the church are invited to meet with the ladies at these services.

In keeping with the request of the Woman's Missionary Union of the Southern Baptist convention, Rev. Dr. John Jeter Hurt, pastor of the church, preached a special sermon on home missions yesterday morning. The complete programme for the exercises Thursday is as follows:

9:30—"From Port to Plain," Mrs. J. H. Taylor and Mrs. L. V. Partin.

10:30—"Home Mission Assets," Mrs. A. G. Smith.

11:30—"Church Extension," Mrs. J. J. Hurt.

12:30—"Mountain Schools," Mrs. J. F. Littleton.

Ingathering of Self-Denial Offerings.

1:30—Lunch.

2:00—Y. W. A. In charge of Mrs. A. M. Alderman.

3:00—Girls' Auxiliary. In charge of Miss Whitney.

4:00—Sunbeams. In charge of Miss Pickard.

DEALERS IN JUNK OUGHT TO KEEP RECORD OF SALES

Purchasers of Scrap Metal Can Conduct Legitimate Business

By keeping a record of all purchases in a book kept for that purpose in which is given the name of the persons selling scrap iron and metals, a large part of the trouble caused by irresponsible sellers of junk can be obviated, according to Mr. Joseph Horowitz, of the firm of Jos. Horowitz & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in scrap material. Mr. Horowitz points to his own record of eight years in the business as proof of the fact that it can be conducted legitimately, if the proper precautions are exercised.

'In regard to the junk problem," says Mr. Horowitz in a statement made last night, "which certain people are claiming is a nuisance in certain particulars, we wish to state that the said parties are certainly doing an injustice to use and I am quite sure that if they were better acquainted with the true facts and really want to be just, they would certainly change their minds. It is not fair to condemn all on account of some particular person's doings.

"We have been in business in Wilmington for eight years and as yet we have never had trouble in any way. Our records and record are clear and we would not only be glad for the city to find a way to solve the junk business problem, but we will gladly help by proposing plans which will surely rid the business of the anoying features. We shall be only too glad to cooperate in suggestings ways and means of conducting the business along lines that will do away with any nuisance, as some people regard it.

"If it is necessary to require an indemnity bond, we would be glad to do that. However, we believe that by requiring all dealers to keep a complete record of all purchases, so that all information necessary is instantly available that practically all the evils that have been complained of can be done away with."

HYOMEI
(PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)
ENDS CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by
R. R. BELLAMY.

"GETTING EVEN" WITH THE CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

How One Brooklyn Citizen Thought He Was Doing It But Wasn't.

Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer, at a recent session of City Council called attention to a clipping from a paper, published in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which a story was told of how one citizen "got even" with the city water department. Captain Meares thought that this story is particularly applicable to some people in Wilmington and members of Council agreed with him in this opinion. Said the Brooklyn paper:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., has been threatened with a water famine recently to the extent of having to draw on the Manhattan supply and purchase more than usual from private companies, of which several still operate in what were separate villages before consolidation into a Greater New York. While confronted with this condition the water commissioner received the following letter:

"Department of Water Supply:

"Gentlemen—Two years ago you fined me a penalty of 15 per cent for being in arrears for one year in payment for water tax. I went home and turned on two faucets full tilt and they have been running night and day since then. "It does not pay to rob the property owners. Brooklyn is a tax cursed city. How nice you let the property owner stand in your office and wait till all the clerks have done talking baseball and their cigarettes go out.

A VICTIM.

"As a matter of fact, water works men know that not only were the taxpayers the "victims" in this case, but that where such things are possible they are the victims of their own folly or stupidity in opposing the use of meters. Much waste can, it is true, be prevented temporarily by inspecting all house plumbing and requiring leaks in it to be stopped. But such inspections are seldom made oftener than once a year, and new leaks in abundance may begin in the mean time. Moreover, consumers, who, like the 'victim' quoted above, feel revengeful at having to spend money for repairing minor leaks can easily run to waste many times the amount lost through such leaks. The only sure and fair way is to make each consumer pay for what enters his house, no more(under the flat rate system the carful consumers pay for part of what the others waste) and no less."

GOES TO RALEIGH.

Mr. C. H. O'Berry, a Wilmingtonian, Day Clerk at Yarborough.

Friends of Mr. C. H. O'Berry, a native of Wilmington and for a number of years chief clerk at the Orton in this city, will be interested in learning that he has gone to Raleigh to accept a position as day clerk at the Yarborough. He has recently been with the Panacea Springs Hotel and was formerly manager of the Kennon Hotel at Goldsboro. He has many friends throughout the State and is very popular with the traveling public.

LOCAL DOTS

—The Bon Marche displayed a realistic and attractive model of a Red Cross nurse and tent in their show window during the Red Cross recruiting campaign the three last days of the past week.

—There will be special services at St. Paul's Episcopal church this afternoon and every afternoon this week except Thursday and Saturday at 5:30 o'clock. On Thursday night, services will be held at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

—An important meeting of the New Hanover Fishing Club will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the club rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on the second floor of the association building. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other routine business transacted. All members are urged to attend.

—B. Frank, a crippled negro, was arrested at Eighth and Nixon streets shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon charged with firing a pistol four times at Sis Baldwin, also colored. When searched at police headquarters, however, his total assets consisted of a hairpin and one dice.

—The Wilmington Masonic Research Society which was recently organized for the purpose of studying Masonry will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the library of the Masonic Temple. All Master Masons will be cordially welcomed and they are urged to attend. The meetings promise to be both interesting and instructive.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. H. E. Dallas has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., to accompany his family to this city.

—Messrs. J. A. Maultsby and W. E. McDaniel, of Whiteville, were in the city yesterday en route to Washington, D. C., to attend the inaugural exercises.

—Messrs. L. W. Cooper, W. A. McGirt, M. H. Shepherd, Frank Jarman and J. M. Byrd left last night for Washington, D. C., to attend the inauguration exercises today. They will return to the city tomorrow.

—Rev. W. G. Hall will leave this morning for Plymouth where he will join his family who have been visiting there for some time. They will return with him later in the week.

—Among the arrivals at the Orton yesterday were: R. G. Mousey, Clinton; P. Brown, J. R. Parker, Ahoskie; W. E. McDaniel, Whiteville; Richard Duffy, New Bern; J. F. Bussells, Southport.

—Mr. George W. Hardwick has resumed his position with the American Bank & Trust Company, after several months spent on the Mexican border as a member of the hospital corps of the Second South Carolina regiment.

—Mr. Frank W. Peiffer and son, Frank W., Jr., left last night for Newark, N. J., to visit relatives in that city after which Mr. Peiffer will spend some time in New York on business. They will stop over in Washington today to attend the inauguration of President Wilson.

MUST HAVE REAL ADVANTAGES

Mr. G. A. Cardwell, Immigration Agent of Coast Line, Points Out Need Of Tangible Inducements

If settlers are to be secured for the South, real inducements must be offered and not merely promises or possibilities, thinks Mr. Guy A. Cardwell, agricultural and immigration agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, who has been bending every effort for the last several years to building the country contiguous to the lines of the Coast Line in the Carolinas and Virginia.

So impressed was Mr. Cardwell with a recent editorial in the Star entitled "Are We Ready for the Newcomers" that he had copies made of it and sent them to all Chambers of Commerce and various correspondents in the three states. In speaking of this editorial, Mr. Cardwell says that it should be of vital interest to all commercial bodies, land owners and every public spirited citizen interested in development and settlement of undeveloped lands and in the building of homes and better farms in the South by a sturdy agricultural type of people from the North, Middle West and Canada. Continuing Mr. Cardwell in his letter says:

"One of the truisms in this editorial is—many are coming South all right, but they are not coming just anywhere. In our immigration work we find that almost every community is desirous of securing settlers, but when we ask about inducements we are told of large areas of undrained and uncleared land, or of a few desirable farms on which a maximum price is placed.

"The inducements for immigration are cheap lands, good transportation, good water, good schools, good climate, etc. The price of land has largely to do with the immigration question. In speaking of immigration I refer to our own people moving from one section to another and not to foreign immigration.

"No man should be encouraged to come from one community to another unless you believe the opportunities in the new section afford him a reasonable chance for making a success. A satisfied settler is worth a hundred dissatisfied ones. People get homesick. They are taken from an old community where they know practically every man, woman and child in the place, and go into a community where they are strangers. It depends a great deal on the manner in which the immigrant is received, and how those who went ahead of him have succeeded, whether he likes the country or not.

"If we really want settlers let us ask ourselves this question: Is our anxiety for settlers strong enough to lead to the offering of any real inducements?

"If we truthfully answer this question in the affirmative, I believe we can, by active cooperation, achieve success, and heap blessings upon many families who now reside beyond the boundaries of the 'Nation's Garden Spot.'"

RURAL SCHOOL RALLY

Will Hold Big Rally Day Here Latter Part of Next Month.

At a meeting of the rural school committee at the Board of Education office Saturday afternoon it was decided to hold a rural school rally day in Wilmington on either April 20th or 27th. The schools, however, will not close until May 4th. One of the features of the day will be a parade of some 600 or more rural school children from some central point through the principal streets of the city.

The rally proper will be held on the campus of the Wilmington High School. Here the rural school children will be welcomed on behalf of the city by Mayor P. Q. Moore and on behalf of the city schools by Supt. John J. Blair. Another address will be delivered by Professor Washington Catlett, county superintendent of public instruction.

There will also be a competitive declamation contest between representatives from each of the rural schools for which a prize will be awarded. Prizes will also be awarded for the best banner in the parade, and for another contest which will be announced later.

FUNERAL OF MISS WALKER

Remains of Esteemed Young Lady Laid Away In Bellevue.

Funeral services over the remains of Miss Katie Belle Walker, a young Wilmington women, who passed away at Petersburg, Va., Friday afternoon, were conducted from the Sixth Street Christian Advent church at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by Elder J. P. King, assisted by Elder J. W. S. Harvey.

Interment was made in Bellevue cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and frinds and in the midst of many beautiful floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. S. J. King, K. Smith, J. B. Russ, G. B. Gafford, J. W. S. Harvey, Wash W. King.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Not Quite 2,000 Attended at 10 Churches Yesterday.

Reports from 10 churches in the city yesterday showed a total Sunday school attendance of 1,848. The First Baptist as usual led the field by a wide margin, St. Paul's Lutheran coming second. The complete record is as follows: First Baptist 359; St. Paul's Lutheran 266; Southside Baptist 216; Good Shepherd, Episcopal, 215; Delgado Baptist 204; Calvary Baptist 185; Fifth Avenue Methodist 175; Bladen Street Methodist 153; St. Matthew's Lutheran 75. Seagate Baptist Sunday school reported an attendance of 85.

COAST GUARD SERVICE HAS HONORED RECORD

(Continue From Page Five).

Bertholf; Senior Captain D. P. Foley, chief inspector; Senior Captain Howard Emery, superintendent of construction and repair; Charles A. McAllister, engineer-in-chief; G. H. Slaybaugh, chief of the division of material, and O. M. Maxam, chief of division of operations.

The vessels of the service are as follows: Algonquin, Androscoggin, Apache, Itasca, Bear, Gresham, Manning, McCulloch, Mohawk, Onondaga, Seminole, Seneca, Tuscarora, Yamacraw, Tampa, Unalga, Acushnet, Snohomish, Morrill, Pamlico, Comanche, Tallapoosa and Ossipee. The Bear, stationed at San Diego, Cal., is the largest, being a vessel of 1,700 tons, while the Morrill at Detroit, Mich, is the smallest, carrying only 420 tons.

SPLENDID WORK OF RED CROSS

Dr. J. C. Wessell Tells of Great Service Done by Tuberculosis Sanitarium—Other Work.

The recent campaign for new members by the Wilmington Red Crsos Society has served to call attention to the splendid work that has been done by this organization locally. At the recent mass meeting in this city, its usefulness was emphasized in many addresses but more particularly was this shown in what has been done at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which was the theme of an inspiring address by Dr. J. C. Wessell, who had a prominent part in getting the institution started and who has manifested the liveliest interest in its maintenance.

In addition to the new members of the Red Cross, which have been published in the local press, are the following who have voluntarily sent in their names recently to the secretary: Mrs. John R. Hanby, Mrs. J. J. Hurt, E. A. Metts, Mrs. E. A. Metts; Alex. Sprunt, C. E. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Clark, Mrs. Alex. Kosh, Mrs. W. A. Williams, Mrs. W. O. S. Sutherland, Mrs. M. Caldwell, Morris Caldwell, Frederick Hill, Miss Rosa Cazaux, Miss Margaret Caldwell, Miss Gertrude Petteway, Miss Mary C. Applewhite, Joe Stone, Louis Lipinsky, Siegfried Goodman, Mrs. E. Schulken, Mrs. W. J. Bergen, Mrs. J. T. Runge, Mrs. Geo. P. Galvin, Mrs. L. H. Love, Miss Minnie Brown, Mrs. A. Alberts, J. H. Rehder, Mrs. J. H. Rehder, Mrs. Geo. H. Heyer.

The following quotation from the president's report will be of interest, regarding the Chapter's work in a National way: "At the completion of this, my sixth year, as Chapter chairman, I take pleasure in welcoming you. Reviewing the Chapter's past history, its growth and expansion during that period, I look back with special gratification to this last year, not only because we have continued what former years had begun but also because we have successfully met new claims. This has been a year of hardships and suffering throughout the world and the American Red Cross in its mission of ministering to the helpless has been called upon to the full strength of its resources. Our chapter has responded dutifully to the many calls by giving aid to the sufferers in the war zones as well as by acting on the appeal for Red Cross preparedness. The work accomplished by the units organized for this purpose and carried on during the summer months resulted in providing four boxes of hospital supplies, correct in all detail according to Red Cross specifications. These have been forwarded for use in equipping a Base Hospital with a view to needs of the United States army and navy."

The local work of the Wilmington Chapter was vividly described by Dr. J. C. Wessell in his address at the mass meeting. After describing the great progress which has been made by science in the prevention of tuberculosis, Dr. Wessell says the following of Sanitarium on the Castle Haynes road: "During the two years we have been in operation there has been cared for about 140 patients, and considering the fact that no patient is refused admission regardless of the stage to which the disease has advanced, our mortality has not been unusually high. Of the number admitted at least 40 per cent have been able to return to their homes and pursue some form of work, and others have been assisted in getting to a more favorable climate.

"This institution requires an employed force of seven: Matron, nurse, superintendent, orderly, maid, cook and laundrywoman and is maintained by the funds appropriated by the county, cit, Red Cross Society and a very few private subscribers, and although the total sum is not large we have been able to care for 15 patients daily. However, with the increased cost of foodstuffs we have for the first time in our history exceeded the appropriations and this knowledge has brought us to realize that we must obtain more funds or seriously curtail the work. While we feel that our efforts with these cases of tuberculosis has been blessed in great measure in that a few have returned home with the disease entirely arrested and others in a much improved condition, we must not lose sight of the fact that our greatest good has been that we have removed from over 140 homes the patient who was a living source of contagion and who, through ignorance of his own condition and the manner of caring for himself, was spreading the disease broadcast.

"The last but by no means the least, of the features that I will mention in connection with this work is that this institution has made it possible to remove cases from the public wards of the city hospital where patients suffering from other diseases were exposed to this disease owing to the close proximity of the beds, and also to receive cases of tuberculosis from amongst the prisoners of the county who heretofore were necessarily confined in the stockade and became hotbeds of contagion.

It is proverbial that what is everybody's business is poorly done. It must be so until everybody is set to work, not only the eminent experts and members of the medical fraternity, for they can not do the work alone, but all agencies must be called into activity

(Continued on Page Seven).

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NATION FACES CRISIS CALMLY

Financial Circles Not Disturbed Over International Situation—Clew's Weekly Summary.

(BY HENRY CLEWS)

New York, March, 2.—This week has brought the United States near to the brink of war. Its avoidance now seems almost hopeless, unless there is due respect to American rights. War is certainly not desired by the American people, as has been amply proved by the extreme forbearance which they have shown under persistent and exasperating violation of American rights as well as disregard for pledges distinctly made to our Government. Americans had eagerly looked forward to the welcome mission of acting as peacemakers; sincerely hopeful of ending the tragic struggle in Europe, and softening as far as possible the consequences of defeat. That hope seems dashed completely and instead we must add to the universal upheaval by forcibly defending our rights and doing our part towards preserving freedom, human rights and civilization. If the call to arms comes, it must be obeyed in the spirit of highest patriotism; not a patriotism based upon love of destruction, conquest or hatred, but a patriotism inspired by love of country, by devotion to justice, freedom and the fundamental principles of government "of the people, by the people, for the people," upon which this Republic was firmly established more than a century ago. No bitterness need be indulged in against the German people whose good qualities are well understood. Our antagonism is directed chiefly against Prussian militarism which has brought nothing but a deluge of blood in Europe and immeasurable disaster to Germany; including an aftermath of hate that will require generations to obliterate. In the last analysis this is a war between different types of government, between oligarchy and democracy, and in such a struggle there is but one side for any real American to stand regardless of birth or minor sympathies. We must stand by the President; he should be given the power he asks, for he has done his utmost to avoid conflict with Germany, but is now determined to defend American rights, Only Congress can declare war and legislate for the necessary revenue.

Financial circles accept the situation calmly. Pending such uncertainty, dealings on the Stock Exchange were naturally restricted, until the present crisis assumed more definite tendencies. When suspense is ended greater activity may be expected. The first effect of war or preparation for such event outside of Government and military circles will be reflected in the money market. Large loans will immediately be forthcoming, and the expected $300,000,000 3 per cent loan will be followed by others, unless the war ends earlier than now expected. In addition, the Allies will make further demands upon our monetary resources, several important loans now being reported under negotiation; and since these will be employed for the purpose of buying more munitions they will of course be readily taken. Fortunately our banking system is in splendid shape for meeting this crisis. Ample time has been afforded for preparation. Our banking resources are generally in liquid form; deposits are heavy; money is abundant and relatively about the cheapest commodity obtainable. Were it not for the conservative feeling in business circles, created by high prices, by high wages and the war crisis, the present boom in industry would undoubtedly go on indefinitely to further and perhaps dangerous extremes. As it is merchants and manufacturers alike are cautious in making future commitments, and on account should they depart from such a policy for the time being at least. Even the prospect of further large gold imports rendered necessary by heavy merchandise exports does not tempt them to expand their activities at this time, owing to the dangers of further inflation and risks of a decline in commodities which would follow the end of war, also larger crops next season which high prices would naturally bring. At present there is no means of checking this undesirable flood of gold, except by importing merchandise more freely, which is impracticable, or buying back our securities from abroad, or by lending more freely in the shape of notes and other forms of credit.

The immediate effect of war would be increased taxes, large bond issues, heavy orders for military supplies, the rushing forward of naval construction and recruiting of large numbers of men for the army, who would be thus withdrawn from various employments and add to the problems of the labor situation. Several months must elapse before any considerable military force could be dispatched to Europe, and it is not known in what direction our naval forces would be employed, though defense would naturally receive first attention. Meanwhile we could still offer considerable aid to the Allies, since our munitions capacity is probably much ahead of our own requirements and could be readily enlarged. In many directions preparedness, though far from complete, is well advanced as to first steps, simply because the mobilization of finance, industry and transportation had been planned ahead sufficiently to render execution comparatively easy.

Just how the stock market will behave in event of hostilities it is difficult to estimate. The prevalent opinion is that war has been discounted and that after the first shock, which may cause a fall, there will come a general recovery owing to relief from suspense and expectation of war inflation. This market has been well liquidated during the last two months, and there is a great abundance of capital awaiting investment when confidence revives. On the other hand it would be hazardous to overlook the effect of impending heavy Government issues, domestic and foreign, which will increase the demand for funds and cause frequent shifting of high priced investments yielding low returns to some of the new Government issues which offer safe and more attractive returns. Then there is always the possibility, increasing each day, of an early and unexpected ending of the war which would of course precipitate a fresh readjustment in business throughout the civilized world. For these and other reasons, no engagements entering into the future can be made with any reasonable assurance, and the only safe policy is step by step and day by day. At the same time the country must and will quickly accommodate itself to the new conditions. Troubles will be faced steadfastly and accepted with composure.

FEMALE HIGHWAYMEN HOLD UP AND ROB GOLDSBORO OFFICER

Used Kiss as Weapon in Securing $35 From His Pocket.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Goldsboro, N. C., March, 4.—Two female highwaymen held up and robbed Deputy Sheriff John Toler, of this city, on his way home Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and secured $35 in cash. The robbery occurred in a unique way, according to the story given by Mr. Toler to a reporter this morning.

In describing the women Mr. Toler stated it was his belief that they were negroes, but he was not sure; that while he was passing near the Goldsboro Grocery Company store, in the rear of the Wayne National Bank, two women suddenly came forward from an alley and without uttering a word, one of the women grabbed him around the neck and preceeded to try to kiss him. The officer claims he flung the woman from him and at this juncture both females ran down James street. Mr. Toler says he proceeded on his way home and later learned that his pocket book containing $35 was missing. He hurried back to the city hall and, securing the aid of another officer inaugurated a search and endeavored to locate the two women, but their efforts proved futile.

NO INAUGURAL BALL

Wilson's Opposition Maintained Over All Pressure.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's opposition to the time honored inaugural ball has been maintained over all the pressure brought to bear for such an event, and there will be no reception or other social affair to take its place.

There was no ball at the President's inauguration in 1913 and that was the first time since 1877 that such an event had not been the climax of the ceremonies of the day. In 1877 the Hayes-Tilden controversy upset all inauguration plans. The final vote of the tribunal which seated President Hayes was not announced until March 3, and there was no opportunity for arranging a ball.

KINSTON CHAMBER IS TO BE VERY DEMOCRATIC, INDEED

(Special Star Correspondence).

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—Butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, et al., will have representation on a logical scale in Kinston's new chamber of commerce, the formal organization of which is to be consummated Monday night with the election of a president, vice-president and four directors. The body is to have a members' council, patterned after those in modern chambers of commerce in some other cities, and to the council the members of each industry or profession or trade will name a representative. The legal, medical, journalistic and other professions and the cotton mill, lumber and all other trades are grouped in the membership of the new chamber, which has been formed out of the creditable necleus comprised in the old chamber of commerce. A referendum vote is being taken to elect the officers. The ballots will be counted tomorrow night.

AMATEUR GARDENERS DRAW HEAVILY ON SEED SUPPLY

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., March, 4.—Early rising to get in "extra half hours" is suggested by proponents of the "Kinston Gardening Association," an organization which the chamber of commerce is expected to promote within the next few days. It is proposed to enlist the boy scouts in the work. The resident farm demonstration agent today volunteered, at the same time advising the public to "utilize every piece of ground from a tenth of an acre up." Persons enthused over the gardening movement, through which Kinston expects to cut down its green grocery bills materially this summer, are beginning to attack seed supplies in the drug stores so aggressively as to threaten depletion of stocks unless they can be renewed in a day or two. Chamber of commerce officials will call for "a thousand amateur gardeners."

SPLENDID WORK OF RED CROSS

(Continued From Page Six).

and all social forces must be mobilized and brought to bear on one point. So my friends, it is in this situation that we stand today as throughout the world thousands are threatened with death by preventable diseases.

"Science tells us what these preventive measurs are and it then becomes our duty to put these measures into execution, individually if we will but better and permanent results will be obtainable by concentrating our forces, acting in harmony and enlisting for service with this, the most fully organized and the oldest of these institutions which stands out preeminently for moral and religious culture, for relief to humanity regardless of creed or race, viz: The National Red Cross Society."

The following is a list of officers and committees of the Wilmington Chapter of the Red Cross Society:

Officers—Honorary President, Mrs. Walter L. Parsley; president, Mrs. Cuthbert Martin; vice president, Rev. Thos. P. Noe; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. C. Munds; recording secretary, Mrs. S. Mendelsohn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Solky.

Executive Board—Mrs. Wm. H. Milton, Mrs. Hugh MacRae, Mrs. Jos. T. King, Miss Emily Bridgers, Miss Lucile Murchison, Mrs. S. Solomon.

Nurse—Anna Bentley, colored.

Wilmington Red Cross Sanitarium—Physician in charge, Dr. J. C. Wessell; treasurer and manager, Dr. R. B. Slocum; registered nurse, Mrs. Wheatley; matron, Mrs. James Thomas; steward, Mr. James Thomas.

Directors—Rev. Thos. P. Noe, Dr. Jno. C. Wessell, Mr. D. L. Gore, Mr. J. M. Solky, Dr. R. B. Slocum, Mr. W. A. McGirt and Mr. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., representing County Commissioners, and Mr. James M. Hall and Mr. W. D. McCaig, representing City Council.

House Committee—Mesdames Walter L. Paraley, Wm. H. Sprunt, D. H. Penton, A. D. McClure W. G. Hull, Jake Solomon, W. B. Cooper and Miss Lilly Brown.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Santa Rosalia, 3,488 tons, Jones, Heide & Co.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,283 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, March 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.

ROSIN—Nominal.

TAR—$2.75-12½c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—$3.75, $3.75, $2.75.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nominal; rosin, nominal; tar, nominal; crude turpentine, nominal.

RECEIPTS:

Spirits Turpentine	2
Rosin	3
Tar	240
Crude Turpentine	99

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, 32 barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal; same day last year 11¼c.

Receipts—35 bales; same day last year, 59 bales.

Total receipts since August 1 to date, 77,945 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 149,833 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at March 3, 1917.

Atlantic Coast Line—35 bales cotton; 62 barrels tar.

Seaboard Air Line—71 barrels tar.

River—43 barrels tar; 69 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Pioneer—2 casks spirits turpentine; 3 barrels rosin; 30 barrels crude turpentine.

Schr. Mary Lee—64 barrels tar.

Total—35 bales cotton; 2 casks spirits turpentine; 3 barrels rosin; 243 barrels tar; 99 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Purchase price quoted by W. J. Meredith, March 3.)

SWEET POTATOES — Yams, 75c. to 85c. bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—$2.00 per bu.

CORN—$1.15 to $1.17½ per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 9c. to 10c.

PORK—10c to 12c per pound.

WOOL—Burry, 20 to 22 1-2c; first class wool, 20c. to 35c.; highest grade, washed wool, 38c.

HIDES—Green, salt, 18c. to 20c.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders ,15c. to 16c. per lb.; good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per pound; good demand.

POULTRY — Turkeys, 20c. on foot; dressed, 25c. lb.; chickens, grown, 45c. to 50c.; spring, 20c. to 25c. head.

EGGS—28c to 30c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, March 3.—North Carolina peanuts, new crop, farmers' stock, fancy hand-picked, $1.15; No. 1, machine, $1.12 per bushel.

Virginia peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, Jumbos, 80c.; fancy hand-picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c.

Spanish peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, $1.25; Jumbos, $1.20 per bushel.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co. Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., March 3.—Spanish—Farmers' stock—Market firm, $1.60 per bu.

Virginias, Farmers' stock—Market steady. Fancy Jumbo 4½c per lb.; Extra Prime, 4¼c per lb.; Prime, 4c per lb.; Shelling stock, 3¾ to 3¾c. per lb.

To Organize Kinston Mothers

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—Representatives of the Child Conservation League of America, including Miss Charlotte E. White, national lecturer and organizer, are here to organize a circle of Kinston mothers as a branch of the league. The organization has for its purpose preservation of the "intellectual, moral and physical purity and strength of childhood and youth." Circles have recently been organized in Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem, Burlington, Graham and Durham.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, dated June 6th, 1916, made and executed by W. H. King, James M. King and wife, F. V. King, to the Citizens' Bank, Inc., duly registered in Book 80, Page 400, of the records in the office of the Register of Deeds, New Hanover county, North Carolina, default having been made in the payment of interest due on the indebtedness secured thereby, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the said county of New Hanover, at Twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1917, the following described piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point where the Eastern line of Fifth street intersects with the Southern line of Marstella street, and runs thence Eastwardly with and along the said Southern line of Marstella street, 80 feet; thence Southwardly and parallel with the Eastern line of Fifth street 33 feet; thence Westwardly and parallel with the Southern line of Marstella street 80 feet to the Eastern line of Fifth street; thence Northwardly with and along said Eastern line of Fifth street 33 feet to the point of beginning. The same being a part of Lot 1, in Block 540, according to the present official plan of the said City of Wilmington, N. C.

Dated and posted this the 28th day of February, 1917.

CITIZENS BANK, INC.

J. B. McCABE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants
Room 815 Murchison Bank Bldg.
Phone: 996. WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

March 5, 1917.

Meteorological data for day ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperatura at 8 A. M., 68 degrees; at 8 P. M., 68 degrees; maximum, 75 degrees; minimum, 56 degrees; mean, 66 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .06; inch; rainfall for the month, to date, .79 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. yesterday, 23.9 feet, falling.

STORM WARNING.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Hoist southwest storm warning 11:30 A. M., Hatteras to Jacksonville, and change to northwest at sunset. Storm over extreme western North Carolina moving northeast. Strong southwest to northwest winds tonight and Monday. Northeast warning displayed from Washington, N. C., to New York.

FRANKENFIELD.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Much colder Monday with cold wave.

The Port Calendar, March 5, 1917.

Sun rises .....6:36 A. M.
Sun sets .....6:11 P. M.
Day's length .....11 hrs. 35 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	7:26	7:49	2:17	2:52
Southport	5:37	5:53	11:55	11:53
Masonboro Inlet	5:26	5:42	11:35	11:33

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

March 4, 1917.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P.
Abilene	clear	40	..	.04
Asheville	rain	56	42	.80
Atlanta	cldy	54	50	.14
Augusta	cldy	74	60	1.13
Baltimore	rain	36	..	1.06
Birmingham	rain	36	36	1.76
Boston	snow	34	..	.22
Charleston	rain	73	62	.14
Charlotte	rain	40	38	1.46
Chicago	cldy	22	..	.02
Galveston	clear	46	38	.10
Memphis	clear	26	..	.26
Mobile	cldy	48	48	.82
Montgomery	cldy	50	50	2.60
N. Orleans	cldy	44	44	2.10
Oklahoma	clear	40	..	.0
Pittsburg	snow	32	..	.76
Raleigh	rain	38	38	1.62
Savannah	rain	78	66	.16
Shreveport	clear	42	..	.06
St. Louis	pt cldy	24	..	.0
Washington	rain	36	..	1.22

What Mothers Say

The experience of those who have used "Mother's Friend" should merit expectant mothers' consideration at this time.

Mother's Friend

"Was the means of banishing morning sickness and nauseating conditions before confinement."

Mrs. ———

Mother's Friend

"Proved its great value during delivery by the absence of the severe pains occasioned by such an event."

Mrs. ———

Mother's Friend

"Being an external remedy is of the greatest assistance in preparing the system for such a change."

Mrs. ———

Your druggist sells it. Write for free and interesting book on Motherhood.

The Bradfield Regulator Co.
208 Lamar Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

YE OLDEN TYME

Horehound Drops, for Coughs and Colds.

Also Lime, Lemon and Orange Drops.

Pure and wholesome and excellent for the throat.

Delicious Salted Peanuts.

Belle Mead Candies, "Fresh by Express."

The purest and most wholesome line of Candies on the Market.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

"The Up to the Minute Quality Drugstore."

Front and Grace. 'Phone 126.

COAL

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES STORAGE

W. B. THORPE & COMPANY

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Feb. 5th, 1917. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS
No. 90 3:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. Through Sleeping Car between Wilmington and Raleigh. Open to receive passengers, after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, Southbound until 7:00 A. M.	No. 91 1:15 A. M. Daily except Monday.
No. 51 5:20 A. M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50 12:20 A. M. Daily.
No. 64 5:45 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	Jacksonville, New Bern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65 6:15 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
No. 48 8:00 A. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains having Pullman service.	No. 49 6:05 P. M. Daily.
No. 53 8:45 A. M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52 8:00 P. M. Daily.
No. 63 3:05 P. M. Daily.	Jacksonville, New Bern and intermediate stations.	No. 63 12:30 P. M. Daily.
No. 55 2:45 P. M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Sleeping cars daily between Florence and Columbia, which may be occupied at Columbia until 7:00 A. M.	No. 54 12:50 P. M. Daily.
No. 59 6:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	Fayetteville and intermediate stations.	No. 60 10:15 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
No. 42 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York Trains, carrying dining cars; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41 9:50 A. M. Daily.
No. 57 7:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate points.	No. 58 9:25 A. M. Daily except Sunday

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

T. C. WHITE, Passenger Traffic Manager.
W. J. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1916.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave "Electric Centre" for Winter P'rk	Leave "Electric Centre" for Wrightsv'le	Leave "Electric Centre" for Beach	Leave Beach for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsv'le for Wilmington	Leave Winter P'rk for Wilmington
*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	.....	*6:15 A.M.	*6:26 A.M.
16:30 A.M.	16:30 A.M.	x16:30 A.M.	z17:05 A.M.	17:15 A.M.	17:26 A.M.
*6:50 A.M.	*6:50 A.M.	.....	.....	*7:20 A.M.	*7:31 A.M.
*8:00 A.M.	*8:00 A.M.	.....	*7:40 A.M.	*7:50 A.M.	*8:01 A.M.
*8:30 A.M.	*8:30 A.M.	*8:30 A.M.	.....	*8:30 A.M.	*8:41 A.M.
18:30 A.M.	18:30 A.M.	x18:30 A.M.	z19:05 A.M.	19:15 A.M.	19:26 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	*9:15 A.M.	*9:25 A.M.	*9:36 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	.....	110:20 A.M.	110:31 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	10:55 A.M.	11:06 A.M.
*1:10 P.M.	*1:10 P.M.	x*1:10 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:36 P.M.
o1:55 P.M.	o1:55 P.M.	.....	11:45 P.M.	11:55 P.M.	12:06 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	.....	z*1:45 P.M.	*1:50 P.M.	*2:01 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	.....	*2:25 P.M.	*2:36 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	o3:00 P.M.	o3:11 P.M.
o4:10 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	o3:50 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	3:45 P.M.	3:55 P.M.	4:06 P.M.
o4:50 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	o4:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	o5:10 P.M.
6:10 P.M.	6:10 P.M.	.....	5:15 P.M.	5:25 P.M.	5:36 P.M.
6:40 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	x6:40 P.M.	.....	6:00 P.M.	6:11 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	.....	.....	6:40 P.M.	6:51 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	.....	z7:15 P.M.	7:20 P.M.	7:31 P.M.
9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	.....	7:55 P.M.	8:06 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	.....	.....	8:45 P.M.	8:56 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	.....	10:00 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	10:21 P.M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10:45 P.M.	10:56 P.M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	11:45 P.M.	11:56 P.M.

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 3 to 5 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

*—Daily except Sunday. x—Does not run beyond Station No. 3.
†—Sundays only. z—Leaves from Station No. 3.
o—Superceded by half hour schedule Sunday afternoon.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

Leave Ninth and Orange Streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot Open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE—This Table shows the time at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations, but the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed.

OFFICE STATIONERY

Strathmore Quality Typewriter Paper, Manuscript Covers, Second Sheets, Stenographers' Note Books, Typewriter Ribbons, Carter's, David's, Arnold's and Underwood's Ink—In fact Anything in the Line of Stationery, for Home of Office.

Northam's Book and Stationery Store
101 PRINCESS ST. 'PHONE: 651.

WHILE THEY LAST, WE WILL SELL FOR CASH ONLY

9c

1 Complete Durham Demonstrator Razor and Blade IN SEALED POCKET.

'Phone Your Order at Once, as This Sale is Limited to Only a Few.

The Payne Drug Company
5 & RED CROSS ST. 'PHONE 520.
Payne's Service Makes Payne's the Place.

Star Business Locals Get Results

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

6 Per Cent COUPON GOLD BONDS
Interest payable semi-annually, Write for particulars.
5 Shares Greensboro Loan & Trust Co.
16 Shares Dixie Fire Insurance Co.
Prices and Information on Application.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., March 5th
Steamship Cherokee, Fri., March 16th
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Sun., Feb. 25th
Steamship Cherokee, Thurs., March 8th
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Cherokee, Thurs., March 1st
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., March 12th
Steamship Cherokee carries first class passengers only.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO,
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railroad of the South.
Effective Nov. 12th, 1916.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

No. 13—3:05 P. M., Charlotte and intermediate points. Pullman Parlor Car to Charlotte.
No. 19.—3:00 A. M., Charlotte and Intermediate points. Sleeper to Charlotte; open 10:00 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

No. 14.—12:50 P. M., Charlotte and Intermediate points. Pullman Parlor Car.
No. 20.—12:10 A. M., Charlotte and Intermediate points. Sleeper may be occupied until 7:00 o'clock A. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Hotel, or 'Phone 178.

R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Bulletin of Special Round-Trip Rates from Wilmington, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.95
On sale June 15, 16, 17; limited returning Midnight June 25th. Stop-over any point.
WASHINGTON, D. C. $13.50
On sale April 19 to 15th inclusive; limited returning midnight April 30th.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. $28.75
On sale May 11 to 16th, inclusive; limited returning midnight, limit extended to June 15th on payment $1.00.
WASHINGTON, D. C. $8.00
On sale June 2 to 7th, inclusive; limited returning midnight June 21st; limit extended to July 6th on payment 50c.
DALLAS, TEX $52.20
On sale May 12, 14, 15. Limited returning midnight, June 8th.
MACON, GA. $13.20
On sale March 17th to April 4th, inc. Limited returning midnight, April 10th.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. $28.75
On sale March 11, 12, 13; limited returning midnight March 21st.
WASHINGTON, D. C. $13.20
On sale March 1, 2, 3, 4, limited returning midnight March 10th; limit extended to April 10th on payment $1.00.

For further information, apply 'Phone 178.—
R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A., Wilmington, N. C.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO RALEIGH.

Through sleeping cars are now operated between Wilmington and Raleigh, daily, except Sunday, on the following schedules:

3:20 A.M. Lv.	Wilmington	Ar.	1:15 A.M.
6:15 A.M. Ar.	Goldsboro	Lv.	10:25 P.M.
6:45 A.M. Lv.	Goldsboro	Ar.	9:25 P.M.
7:40 A.M. Ar.	Selma	Lv.	8:38 P.M.
8:52 A.M. Ar.	Raleigh	Lv.	7:25 P.M.

Sleepers will be open to receive passengers after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, southbound, until 7:00 A. M.

For reservations and further information 'Phone 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
The Standard Railroad of the South.

Specials:---

1500 bushels Burt Seed Oats.
1000 bags Rice, all grades.
500 bags Coffee, all grades.
500 cases Canned Vegetables.
Supreme Brand Canned Meats.
Nutriline Stock Feed.
Momyk Dairy Feed.
Hecker's Middlings.
Velvet Bean Meal.

Get Our Prices Before Buying.

McNair & Pearsall
STRICTLY WHOLESALE.
WILMINGTON, : : : N. C.

HOROWITZ JUNK SHOP

The Oldest. Most Reliable.
PRICES ARE NOW AT THE HIGHEST.
All Kinds of Rags, Tires Rubber, Metals and Rope.
109 S. WATER ST. 'PHONE 800-W.

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38--39 GARRELL BUILDING
WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. F. LEITNER,
Architect
27, 28, 29 Garrell Building.

Read Star Business Locals.

'TALKING DUMMY' GETS 18 MONTHS ON ROADS

Failed to Account for "Contrabands" Found on His Person

Clarence Angel, Arrested at Hamlet a Few Days Ago, Presents Weak Case When Arraigned Before Recorder Austin.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Hamlet, N. C., March, 4.—Clarence Angel, who was arrested here a few days ago and on whose person was found quite a lot of unaccounted for artillery, was yesterday sentenced to 18 months on the roads. Much enthusiasm was manifested when he was arraigned for trial before Recorder H. P. Austin.

Angel's arrest was caused a few days ago when it became known that he was posing as a deaf and dumb mute, and soliciting contributions. He presented prospective honors with a petition, purporting to be signed by Dr. Frank Smith, city hospital, Jacksonville, Fla. stating therein that his infliction was caused by brain fever. It, however, developed that Angel could speak very fluently when he returned to his boarding place at nights, and this seemingly paradox was reported to Chief of Police J. S. Braswell, who arrested the talkative dummy.

Upon being searched it was found that he was heavily loaded with artillery—having three revolvers, two in a suit case, and one on his person. He could not account to the Recorder why he had the gun on his person, except that it must have slipped in his pocket by someone; he had other contrabands also that could not be accounted for, one a physician's pocket surgical case with instruments. His petition showed there were quite a number of generous donors, the amounts varying from ten cents to two dollars. Recorder Austin could not well concur with Angel's plea of nolo contendre, nor could he entertain the plea for another chance; but on the contrary told Angel that he considered his case very flagrant and that he was just about as mean as a man got. The Recorder seemed puzzled when it came to the question of pronouncing sentence, and found it necesary to first refer to the statute for the limit, and accordingly sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months on the road.

FUNERAL OF J. W. BRAXTON HELD YESTERDAY AT KINSTON

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—The funeral of James W. Braxton, 53, who died at his home on North Queen street here Saturday, was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Braxton had been in ill health for many months. About two and one-half years ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and had been troubled with paralysis most of the time since, while more recently kidney trouble set in. His estate is valued at $250,000. He had amassed this fortune through hard work. "He was a self-made man of the best type, the soul of honor and a quiet, unassuming person," was the description of him given by a close friend today. Mr. Braxton retired from business a few months ago. He was a member of a concern which liquidated some weeks ago. The establishment maintained by him and a partner was one of the largest in East Carolina.

Born in the section, Mr. Braxton spent the greater part of his life in Lenoir county and Kinston. He took little or no part in politics and was in general of a retiring nature. Surviving are the widow, who was a Miss Humphrey; two daughters, Mrs. Corny Tyndall, and Miss Sadie Braxton, and a son, James Braxton.

NONE OF FAMILY RUN DOWN BY TRAIN DIED YESTERDAY

Mother and Two Children Said to Have Suffered Fractured Skulls

(Special Star Correspondence)

Goldsboro, N. C., March, 4.—Mrs. Jesse Cavanaugh, oldest daughter and a son, who were seriously injured in this city Friday night when a Norfolk Southern passenger train ran them down on a trestle which extends over Virginia street, were still living at 1 o'clock today. It is said all three have fractured skulls. Mr. Cavanaugh and three other children, who were also injured in the accident, were able to leave the hospital Saturday afternoon, and a grandmother from Kinston arrived in this city Saturday morning and carried the three children to her home in Kinston Saturday afternoon.

ROOSEVILT NOT TO DEBATE PREPAREDNESS WITH BRYAN

New York, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt will not debate the subject of preparedness with William Jennings Bryan because he does not believe the subject is debatable. The colonel gave that as his reason for declining an invitation from the representatives of the Congress of Forums to participate in such a debate in New York City. Bryan accepted, but said he thought the proposed debate should not be confined to one city, and suggested that he and the colonel travel the country over, each pay their own expenses and charge no admission.

EFFORTS TO REFLOAT THE STEAMER RAVEN UNAVAILING

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—All efforts of the wrecking tug Rescue to float the American steamer A. A. Raven, aground on a reef off Bodies' Island, have resulted in failure. The ship, in the opinion of the life guards on watch on the shore, is being steadily swept inshore. They believe she will be a total loss.

Today the crew of the Raven, in the hope of lightening the ship's bottom, again began throwing her cargo into the sea. Three hundred more carboys of acid have been washed ashore.

The coast guard cutter Yamacraw and the tug Rescue are still standing by the steamer, whose captain and crew have declined to abandon her.

Renew health

of stomach, liver and kidneys with the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Wilmington Agents, Elvington's Pharmacy, Cor. 2nd and Princess Streets. Phone them

TANK SHIP LOUISIANA PARTLY WATER-LOGGED

Vessel Ashore off Maryland Coast Near Ocean City

Went Aground in Dense Fog Early Yesterday Morning —Cutter Yamacraw and Rescue Tugs Go to Assistance.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—The tanker Louisiana, owned by the Texas Oil Co., with her engine room full of water and at the mercy of the sea, is tonight on shoals, three and one-half miles northeast of Ocean City, Md. There is little hope that the vessel can be rescued from her precarious condition, as she is heavily laden with oil and partly water-logged.

The Louisiana went aground early this morning during a dense fog. She was rapidly driven further on the shoals and a leak developing, her engine room was soon flooded. This left the steamer helpless to attempt to clear under her own steam.

The Louisiana's wireless calls for assistance sent the revenue cutter Yamacraw, which was standing by the grounded American steamer Raven, scurrying up the coast to her assistance. Two Merritt-Chapman seagoing tugs were also sent to the scene. It is thought they reached the Louisiana late this afternoon.

No report has been received from the Louisiana since 5 o'clock, when it was reported that the captain and crew were still on board.

The wrecking tugs are tonight said to be standing by, but will be unable to render assistance until daylight.

FUNERAL OF CAESAR CONE ATTENDED BY BIG THRONG

Immense Crowd Pays Tribute Despite Downpour of Rain.

(Special Star Telegram).

Greensboro, N. C., March 4—The body of Caesar Cone, who died at his home here Thursday afternoon, was laid to rest at 3 o'clock today in a spot selected by him just before his death, where his monument will overlook three Greensboro mills and villages to which he had given the last twenty years of his life. Burial was preceded by funeral service at the Cone residence on Summit avenue, which was conducted by Rabbi Cohen, of the Jewish synagogue.

More elaborate services would have been conducted at the grave if weather had permitted. Despit a downpour of rain, the crowd at the place of burial was immense. It was in easy reach of White Oak, Proximity and Revolution mills, and employes of these did not let rain deter them from paying their last tribute of respect to the man they greatly admired and loved. The simplicity Mr. Cone desired in the service was observed.

BELGIAN INDUSTRIES ARE MENACED BY GERMAN DECREE

Havre, March. 4.—The German governor general of Belgium according to a declaration by the Belgian government here has by a decree issued February 17 menaced some Belgian industries with complete cessation, thus increasing considerably the number of deported Belgian nationals.

"Beginning March 1," says the decree, as quoted by the Belgian authorities "works and industries notably manufactories, will not be allowed to continue in operation except by approval of the chief of the German civil administration. Requests for authorization to continue the operation of a plant must indicate the estimated stock of coal, coke iron and steel on hand the value and destination of the present future output of the plants; also the quantity of raw material which will be necessary monthly the number of freight cars required for transporting raw material, as well as the manufactured products.

"Coal mines, coke ovens gas plants and phosphate mines, factories of all kinds and regional railroads and tramways are exempted from the foregoing dispositions."

SUFFRAGISTS DEFY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

and the wind whipped the wet ends into the faces of their bearers.

The women marched past their headquarters, across Pennsylvania avenue near the inaugural court of honor, down between the White House and the treasury building, around the circle at the rear of the executive mansion and then up through Executive avenue, between the White House and the State, War and Navy building.

They sent the police sergeant into the executive offices with a request for an interview; with a request that they be permitted to enter and present their resolution, and finally with the resolution and their cards.

Meanwhile the file of marchers, led by the band, had walked around into the court of honor in Pennsylvania avenue. There they halted and the White House and its grounds were completely surrounded by drenched women carrying purple, white and gold banners.

They then resumed their march.

The march was led by Vida Milholland, sister of Inez Milholland Boissevain, who until her death recently in California, was one of the most active workers in the suffrage ranks. Behind Miss Milholland was an old banner of many campaigns inscribed, "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising Women."

The demonstration was carried out without any such disturbance as that which marked the suffrage parade on the day before the last inauguration. Policemen in uniform were stationed about every 50 feet, inside and outside the high iron fence surrounding the executive mansion.

There were just two men in the line of marchers. One marched holding an umbrella over his wife. The other carried a banner for some woman unable to march.

There were women and girls of all ages and sizes in the line. The oldest, suffrage leaders said, was 86. The youngest was just five. There were working girls marching next in line to the wives of millionaires.

All, with the excepton of a few elderly women, who were forced by the weather to drop out, marched until the end.

SENATE RULES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFEAT OF LEGISLATION

(Continued From Page One)

has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible, at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill, which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative 'a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approves and demanded' has failed.

Minority Has Ruled Often

"The opposition of one or two senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the altered legislation necessary for its efficiency. The conservation bill which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for the industry both have failed, although they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

"The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriation for the civil establishment of the government, the appropriations for the military academy at West Point, and the general deficiency bill.

"It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the shipping board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced, or to increase the gold reserve of our National banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

Change in Rules Necessary.

"It would not cure the difficulty to call the 65th Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite.

"But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless.

"In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

Dangerous Effect Abroad.

"Although, as a matter of fact, the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will, of course, be that it is not so, and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this government can do anything at all.

"We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible.

"The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action.

"A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

"The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

Old Statutes Prove Obstacles.

At the same time the President authorized the further statement that what rendered the situation even more grave than it had been supposed that it was, was the discovery that, while the President under his general constitutional powers could do much of what he had asked the Congress to empower him to do, it had been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unrepealed which may raise insuperable practical obstacles and may nullified his power.

The old law referred to by the President was adopted by Congress in 1819 and referred to the resistance of American merchantmen against the attacks of privateers and pirates, but excluded from vessels which might be so attacked "publis armed vessels of a nation in amity with the United States."

Technically, Germany is not at war with the United States and submarines are "public armed vessels" of Germany.

The President's statement followed a conference at the White House between President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, Col. E. M. House, Vance G. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Secretary Tumulty.

The President referred to the opposition group as containing eleven senators, whereas 13 who had opportunity to do so failed to sign the manifesto. Senator Penrose did not sign, but said he would have voted for the armed neutrality bill had opportunity been afforded. It was assumed that the President had eliminated also Senator Stone in his list, because Stone announced he opposed the bill but did not oppose a vote.

The Senate has been called by the President to meet in special session tomorrow, in accordance with the custom of having such sessions at the beginning of each administration to install the Vice President and confirm nominations.

There has been discussion of continuing the session this time to consider changing the Senate rules. A persistent fight has been waged for years for some form of cloture, and opposition to it has dwindled in spite of the powerful tendency to resist any tampering with traditions of the Senate. Debate there always has been unlimited.

Further Gains for British

London, March, 4.—The British troop in their forward movement in the Ancre area in France have made another advance east of Gommecourt along a two-mile front of about two thirds of a mile, according to the official report from headquarters tonight. Nearly 200 prisoners were captured.

DIED.

ROBINSON—On March 4th, 1917, at her residence, 109 North Fifth avenue, MRS. ISABELLE B. ROBINSON, widow of the late Frederick G. Robinson. The funeral services will be at the First Presbyterian church on Monday, March 5th, at 11 A. M. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Oakdale cemetery.

OUCH! LAME BACK. RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub Pain Right Out with Small Trial Bottle of Old, Penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."

Kidneys cause Backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore can not cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

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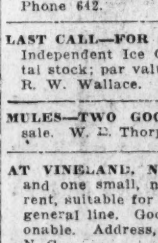

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Special 25 per cent, discount on Business Locals for seven consecutive issues or longer.

Advertisements running till ordered out must be discontinued in writing.

FOR RENT—TWO STORE ROOMS within hotel, about 15x60 feet; high ceilings, beautiful interior, opening on Front street. Well suited for Barber Shop, Haberdasher or drug business. We also have two available rooms at our annex, corner Third and Walnut. Wilmington Hotel Co. mh 4-7t*

WANTED — COMBINATION BOOK-keeper and stenographer; man or woman; one with experience preferred. Give reference and answer in own handwriting, "B" care Star. mh 5-2t

ROBERT WALKER, 1114 NORTH SEV-enth street, will be glad to locate his 12-year-old daughter, Lizzie Bell Walker; weight about 105 pounds; short hair and not real dark. Left home on March 1, 1917. Any information, please notify Robert Walker, 1114 North Seventh. mh 5-3t*

$250.00 WILL BUY LOT ADJOINING one advertised in last Sunday's Star; on south side car line, Winter Park, 66x330; good garden soil. Address W. P. Farrar, Box 345. mh 5-1t*

LOST—BLACK LEATHER POCKET-book, containing A. C. L. annual pass, receipts, and between forty and fifty dollars in currency. Reward if returned to D. M. Easterling, 1502 Dock. mh 5-3t

WALL PLASTER—KINGS WINDSOR hard wall plaster, is the kind to use. We have it. W. B. Thorpe & Co. mh 4-7t

UNREDEEMED—ONE MONARCH NO. 2 model typewriter, good as new. Unredeemed price, $17.50. Charles Finkelstein, No. 6 South Front street. Phone 642. mh 4-tf

LAST CALL—FOR SALE, FOR $900.00, Independent Ice Co., 22 shares capital stock; par value $100.00 per share. R. W. Wallace. mh 4-3t

MULES—TWO GOOD MULES FOR sale. W. B. Thorpe & Co. mh 4-7t

AT VINELAND, N. C., ONE LARGE and one small, new brick store for rent, suitable for jewelry business or general line. Good stand, rent reasonable. Address, Box 206, Vineland, N. C. mch4,su-tf.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOMS WITHIN hotel, about 15x60 feet; high ceilings, beautiful interior, opening on Front street. Well suited for Barber shop, Haberdasher or drug business. We also have two available rooms at our annex, corner 3rd and Walnut. Wilmington Hotel Co. mch4-7t*

WANTED—PURCHASER FOR FROM one to four thousand second hand white cotton salt sacks. Free from holes. Make offer in first letter. Box 13, Selma, N. C. mch4-4t*

LET US DELIVER YOUR MAGAZINE on date of issue. Place your order now. 'Phone 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. fe24-tf

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD LY-ceum Course. The Caveny Company in a program blending the arts of painting, sculpture and music. Tuesday night, March 6th, Memorial Hall. mh 2-5t

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—FOR SALE Lot No. 4, Block "A", Tidewater division, corner Ocean Avenue, near Oceanic hotel. Box 302, Chester, S. C. mh 1-21t

SEED POTATOES! SEED POTATOES— just received carload. Send us your orders. Bear Produce & Merchandise Co., Phones 452, 453. Wilmington, N. C. mh 1-tf

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FOR FURNITURE — WHEN YOU BUY it is values you are looking for. We've got 'em. Some slightly used, just as good as new, at half price. We can't be undersold; don't forget that. Sterling Furniture Co., 19-23 South Front. 'Phone 60. E. H. Sneed, Mgr. fe22-tf

FOR SALE—NICE ASSORTMENT OF mules and horses. Will sell for cash or credit. You will always find my terms reasonable. Come to see me. L. E. Squires Sale Stables, Council, N. C. fe 18-tf

LOOK—FOR NICE PINE OR OAK wood, call phone No. 112. mh 1-7t*

BRAIDING, BRAIDING — ORDERS taken any day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Charges according to design. 307 North Fifth avenue. fe 27-7t*

WANTED — SEVERAL HOUSE-TO-house canvassars, to travel with crew. Expenses advanced. Call at 312 North Third street, L. Pembroke. mh 5-2t

WANTED — PINE TAR. WILL PAY twelve and one-half cents per gallon. Shipping tags sent on request. Prompt returns; consign shipments to Frank A. Thompson, Wilmington, N. C. fe23-tf

AUTO OWNERS—WHEN COLD WEA-ther gets your radiator, don't forget that Klander, 8 South Second street, is the man who can give you the best job and the most satisfaction. Out-of-town shipments given prompt attention and fairest treatment. fe 4-tf

TURNIPS, TURNIPS — ASK YOUR dealer for Canadian turnips, the cheapest and best food on the market. Just received, carload rutabagas. Orders from dealers promptly executed. Bear Produce and Merchandise Co., Wilmington, N. C. 'Phones 452-453. fe23-tf

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. Wilmington examinations March 15, $75 to $120 month. Common education sufficient. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dep't 325-C, Rochester, N. Y. fe19-21t-ex,tu,th*

JUNIPER SHINGLES—80,000 JUST RE-ceived. W. B. Thorpe & Co. Phone 789. mh 1-7t

GROUND LIME STONE—BEST FOR land; we have it. W. B. Thorpe & Co. Phone 789. mh 1-7t

4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR clean cotton rags large enough for wiping machinery. Wilmington Printing Company, 116 North Second street, Wilmington, N. C. mh 3-3t

500 POUNDS CLEAN COTTON RAGS, large enough for wiping machinery, wanted at once. Four cents per pound paid f.o.b. Wilmington. Wilmington Printing Company, 116 N. Second street. mh 3-3t

CALL NO. 72 TODAY—FULL SUPPLY of dressed chickens, all sizes. Very best of beef, veal, lamb and pork. Fancy grape fruit and oranges, oysters, new River selected. Phone No. 72. Batson's Meat Market, 115 Market street. mh 3-1t

RAGS WANTED—500 POUNDS CLEAN cotton rags wanted at once. We pay 4 cents per pound f.o.b. Wilmington, N. C. Wilmington Printing Company, 116 North Second street. mh 3-3t

HOT ROLLS TWICE DAILY FOR ONE o'clock lunch and supper, 10 cents dozen. Phone 626. Order early. Prompt delivery. Farriss' Bakery, 121 South Front street. mh 1-30t

FOR SALE—HORSES, MULES, WAG-ons and harness. Apply 807 North Fourth street. fe 28-7t

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT HORSE-power upright boiler; also pulleys and shafting. Apply 807 North 4th street. mh 2-7t

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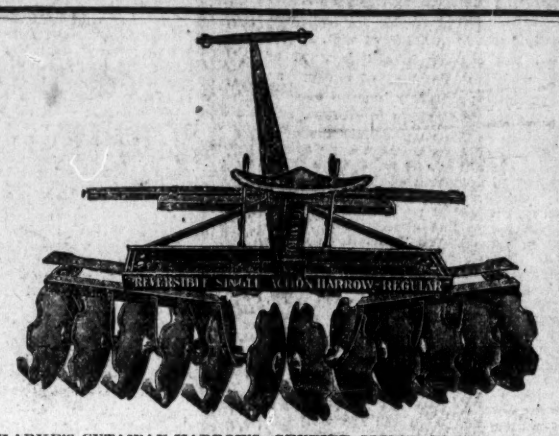

CLARKE'S CUTAWAY HARROWS; GENUINE OLIVER PLOWS; BLACK HAWK CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS

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